

THOUSANDS HEAR  
BRYAN'S ADDRESS

Nebraskan Discusses Various Phases  
of World War, Urging Ameri-  
cans to be Loyal.

## UNITY OF THOUGHT NEEDED

Speaker Emphasizes Necessity of  
Food Conservation—Protection  
of Sammies' Moral Welfare.

In an eloquent address before a crowd of several thousand people at Shields Park Saturday night, William Jennings Bryan discussed several phases of the world war, emphasizing the necessity of protecting and safeguarding the moral strength of the soldiers, the importance of the food conservation movement, the duty of the public to give its loyal and undivided support to the government in this crisis and the relation of the liquor traffic to the world struggle. The speech was the closing number of the Patriotic Day program and was a fitting climax of the greatest one day celebration ever held in this city. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Oren O. Swails.

Mr. Bryan said that while the conservation of the food supplies was highly important the necessity of conserving the moral strength of the young men who are to fight the nation's battle is of greater importance. He urged the public to contribute to the Young Men's Christian Association which is establishing branches at the cantonment camps and at the front where the soldiers' moral and spiritual needs will be looked after and protected. He praised the work of the Red Cross and kindred associations which give attention to the care of wounded soldiers.

Speaking of the duty of every citizen to give his loyal support to the government in this crisis Mr. Bryan declared, "we ought to be glad to do our part in supporting the government in whatever it decides to undertake. We have freedom of speech in this country and everybody has a right to express his own ideas and opinions, but when the nation acts the time for discussion ends and there is no division then." He demanded the obedience of the American people to the best government on earth "for acquiescence now is the first essential of a republic."

Any dissension can only make the war more costly in money and men," the speaker said. "I have no means of knowing when peace will come. I have no means of knowing that any one has any information upon which they could base a prophecy. All I know is that this war is here and the quickest way out of it is the way straight through it. The more anxious one is for peace the more loyally one should support the government to hasten peace."

Mr. Bryan emphasized that before this nation entered the war we were the greatest neutral nation at peace and the nation to which all belligerents look as a possible mediator. But when the United States entered the war, he said, we ceased to be a neutral nation and now the only chance we have of serving the world is to be victorious in the titanic struggle. "If we permitted our allies to be defeated we would have to bear the burden," Mr. Bryan said. "No man can consistently given any reason why he should not join with his fellow citi-

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## BRYAN SPEAKS AT MEROM

Leaves Seymour Saturday Night for Vincennes.

William J. Bryan gave an address at Merom Sunday. He left here for Vincennes late Saturday night. Mr. Bryan was a guest at the home of Judge and Mrs. Montgomery while in this city. He was met at the train by a committee and taken to the home of Judge Montgomery in J. H. Andrews' car. After dinner there he was taken to the park and after his address he returned to the Montgomery home where he rested until train time. Mr. Bryan was accompanied by James K. Risk, of Lafayette.

Republican Want Ads. Get Results.

BIG CROWD KEEPS  
EXCELLENT ORDER

Only Three Men Arrested for Drunk  
During the Day—One Pick-  
Pocket Case Reported.

## NEAR 600 AUTOS IN PARK

No Serious Accident During the Day  
Due to the Careful Work of  
the Several Policemen.

The crowd which gathered in this city Saturday to attend the Patriotic Day ceremonies was the largest to have ever assembled here according to Chief of Police Charles Wallace. Good order was maintained throughout the day. Eighteen extra police were on duty throughout the day helping to take care of the large throng of people and all reported very little disturbance. The Pennsylvania railroad company furnished ten of the extra men, their patrolmen having been sent here for the day and the Baltimore & Ohio had three men here.

Only one pick-pocket case was reported at the police station throughout the day and it is believed that the victim was "fleece" before he arrived in this city, having come here on a crowded car.

During the entire day only three men were lodged in jail for intoxication. One man was locked up early in the day and the other two were placed in jail late Saturday night. All three men were released Sunday morning.

Chief Wallace and three other officers handled the large crowd at the city park to hear Bryan. Near six hundred cars were parked in the parking space and many were compelled to leave their cars outside of the park on account of the shortage of space. The number of automobiles in the park was almost three times more than ever before parked there. Following the speaking one-half hour was taken for the cars in the park to pass out. Officers were stationed between the park and Ewing street, along Seventh to prevent any accidents befalling pedestrians.

COMMISSION TO ANNOUNCE  
1917 WHEAT PRICE SHORTLY

Dr. Garfield Says No Intimation as  
to Price will be Given Out  
Until Wednesday.

By United Press.  
Washington, August 27.—The prices of the 1917 wheat crop fixed by the government will be announced probably Wednesday. Until then Dr. Garfield, chairman of the price fixing commission, says there will be no intimation of what the figures will be.

Indications are that the prices will be handled the same as sugar.

WEALTH CONSCRIPTIONISTS  
HALT REVENUE LEGISLATION

Senator Simmons to Ask Consider-  
ation of Bill Calling for Tax  
on War Profits.

By United Press.  
Washington, August 27.—Efforts to hasten action on the war tax bill were blocked in the senate today by the wealth conscription forces. Senator Simmons tried four times to limit debate on the bill itself or on the income and ar tax section only to have objection raised by Jones, Washington and LaFollette, Wisconsin. He finally notified the senate that when the postal rates and publishers' statistics section is disposed of he will ask immediate consideration of war profits.

## Henry Harper Dead.

Henry Harper, a former resident of this city, died at the home of Wm. Dart, near Waymansville, Sunday morning following a several weeks' serious illness suffering with a complication of diseases. The body was brought to the F. J. Voss Undertaking Establishment Sunday afternoon and prepared for burial. The funeral will be held from the Nazarene church at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Burial at Riverview cemetery.

The deceased formerly followed the position as a cooper in this city.

## "SOMEWHERE ALONG OUR COAST"

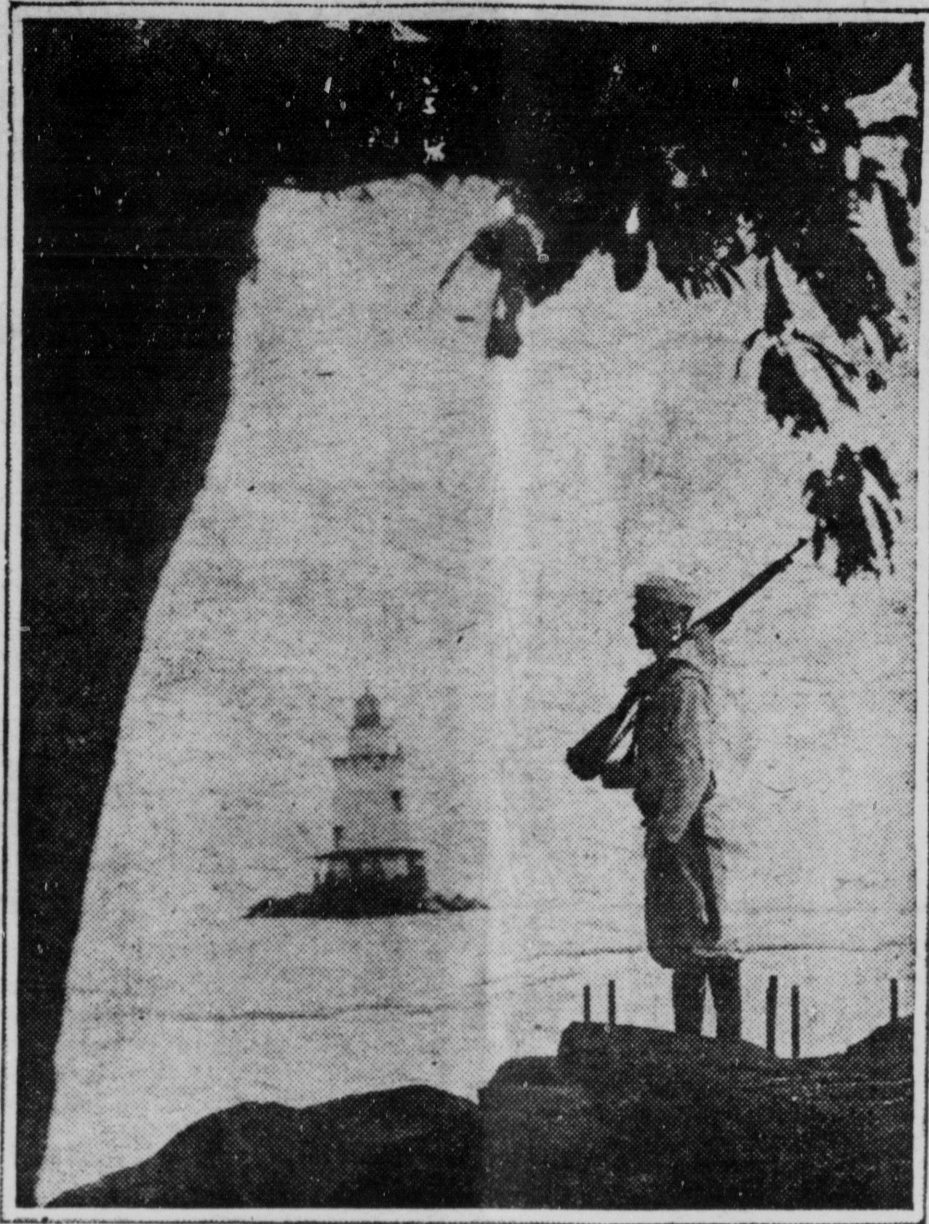


Photo by American Press Association.  
In sight of the many lighthouses which dot our coast, guards are ever on the watch for enemy prowlers. Here's a naval militiaman silhouetted against the sky.

LAST OF UNION  
SERVICES HELD

The Rev. W. H. Wylie Closes Series  
Held During Summer by City  
Ministerial Association.

BIG AUDIENCE HEARS SERMON  
Local Pastors Pleased with Results  
of the Services Conducted  
at Shields Park.

The inspiring sermon delivered by the W. H. Wylie, superintendent of the Seymour M. E. district at the park tabernacle Sunday night marked the close of the series of union services conducted during July and August under the auspices of the City Ministerial Association. The Rev. Mr. Wylie founded his sermon on the twenty-third chapter of St. Luke which chronicles the crucifixion of Christ. In his introductory remarks he complimented the pastors upon arranging for the union services and said that he doubted if the combined congregations of the several churches would be as large as that which assembled at the park tabernacle Sunday night.

The minister spoke of the crucifixion and the lessons that came from it. He declared that it was the purpose of those who planned the death of Christ to make it as humiliating as possible. "But today the Christ is ruling the world from that Cross as a throne," he said. He pictured the three crosses and the purpose of the presence of the two thieves.

One thief who died with the Christ, he said, represented the band of outlaws which infested Palestine and which was hunted by the Roman government which insisted upon

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FRENCH REPULSE ALL NEW  
GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS

Ground Taken in Offensive Saturday  
Still Held by French  
Forces.

By United Press.  
Paris, August 27.—German counter attacks of the most violent nature failed early today to make the French relinquish any of the ground they gained in Saturday's new offensive around Verdun. The war office reported today all such attacks around Beaumont had been broken up.

## Notice.

The men of the Lutheran Men's choir will assemble at the school Tuesday evening for a separate rehearsal.

WORKING RESERVE  
OF BOYS REQUIRED

Loss of Productive Power Due to  
New Army Must be Made up  
by Men Under 21 Years.

CHANCE FOR WILLING LADS  
Youths Must First Secure Consent of  
Parents Before They Can  
be Employed.

(By Harry B. Henderson, county superintendent and director of Boys' Working Reserve.)

In a short time 2,000,000 men will be in active military service for Uncle Sam in the army and navy. These men will be drawn from the various industries and the productive power of the nation will be reduced unless this is replaced by new labor of non-military age. If we are to win the war we must speed up production and this means that we must have a working reserve. This reserve cannot be gotten from adult males because no surplus exists. We must recruit a working reserve from the young men of non-military age (16 to 20). These young men are only waiting for a nod of recognition and they will be doing their bit. This is a war in which each individual has his part to bear, each individual must, with unflinching courage, bear hardships, make sacrifices and contribute his bit according to his capacity. If we win, this "Grand Old Land of Ours" will be safe again for our posterity.

These boys (16 to 20) must first secure the consent of their parents, be examined by some physician, and take the oath of allegiance before they can enroll. These boys will work on the near by farms close to home where they will be amenable to parental control. If they are sent away to neighboring counties or states it will be under special care and with the consent of the parents. These boys will be paid by those for whom work is performed, wages being commensurate with the service rendered.

These boys will be under the supervision of and be enrolled and organized under the U. S. Department

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## Wreck at Dillsboro.

A carload of pig iron was derailed on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad this morning near Dillsboro causing a delay in trains. Train No. 1 due here at 11:19 was delayed for two hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared away. The wrecking crew from the Cincinnati shops was called to the scene.

TEN MEN WILL BE  
CALLED ON SEPT. 15

Only Five Percent. of the Quota to  
Report at Cantonment Camp  
on First Call.

## 40 PERCENT. SEPTEMBER 19

Late Instruction by President will  
Not Alter Exemption Decisions  
in This County.

## Action of Local Board.

Claims for exemption from military service have been granted by Jackson county exemption board: Clarence Bunton, Seymour, 8. Louis Mize, Freetown, 1. William H. Loper, Seymour. Jason A. Blair, Crothersville. Bruce Barkman, Brownstown. Geo. H. Ernst, Seymour. Basil Hanner, Brownstown, 1. Wm. N. Shade. Louis, J. H. Mellencamp, B'tn, 2. Albert Prather, Medora, 1. Chas. I. Johnson, Seymour.

Only ten men from this county will be required to report at the cantonment camp for training for the new National army on Sept. 5, the change having been announced Saturday. It was originally intended to send thirty percent. of the quota at that time, but only five percent. will be required to report, the war department explaining that the railroad facilities at this time are limited. Jackson county's quota is 197.

Under the new order forty percent. will report on September 19. This will take seventy-nine more men. The same number will report on October 3 and the remaining fifteen percent.—twenty-nine men—will report at a later date, the exact time not having been announced.

The new order was issued to the Governors of the various states to be transmitted to the local board. Sheriff McCord, president of the Jackson county exemption board, stated this morning that he had not yet received any notice of the new order but was expecting to be notified of the change soon. He said he had received from the government a number of meal tickets to be used by the new army before it reports at the cantonment. The men will be fed and provided with lodging at Brownstown after they receive their call until ordered to the cantonment.

It is understood that the men who are included in the first five percent. to report September 5th will be the first ten whose names are accepted for service.

Sheriff McCord said that the board had received notice of the new regulations issued by the President, but that they would not result in reversal of opinion in cases already determined. The order leaves wide discretion to the local boards, he said. In other words the policy of the board of accepting no married men except those who have independent incomes will be followed here.

Sheriff McCord said that notices to men whose names had been certified to the district board as accepted for service had been sent to them but some would not receive the cards as they had filed no exemptions in this county but intended to file claims with the district board. About 140 names were certified to the district board. Mr. McCord said that others will go forward later but that another week would be required to pass on all the claims which were filed for exemption.

## Kaiser Planned War on U. S.

By United Press.  
Washington, August 27.—Evidence which made American government officials believe Germany planned to war on the United States after defeating France and England, is in the hands of the administration, the state-department announced today.

## Governor Ill with Typhoid.

By United Press.  
Indianapolis, August 27.—Physicians today definitely diagnosed Governor Goodrich's illness as typhoid fever. The typhoid is in a very mild form, the doctor said, and his chances for immediate recovery are regarded as very favorable.

SECOND TRAINING  
CAMP IS OPENED

New Bunch of Officer Cadets Crowd  
Into Fort Harrison for Three  
Months' Training.

## FOUR STATES REPRESENTED

Lieut. Col. A. C. Read Succeeds  
General Glenn as Chief  
Instructor at Camp.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., August 27.—A new bunch of rookies crowded into Fort Harrison today. Three months from today, they will be graduated into the ranks of officers for Uncle Sam's national army. The men came from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Opening of the second officers training camp here was repetition of the scenes of last June when the first detachment of cadet officers reported for training. The new set of recruits got their first touch of army discipline right "off the bat." They were forced to stand in line for long hours waiting for equipment, for food, for assignment to the squads in which they will drill and for general instructions.

Preliminary organization of the camp started a week ago with the arrival of Lieut. Col. Alvan C. Read, who succeeds Major General E. F. Glenn in command of the post here. With him came Lieut. Col. L. R. Gignilliat, formerly commandant at Culver Military Academy, who has been assigned as senior instructor for the second training camp, and 52 recently commissioned officers, who will act as assistants. Most of these assistants were chosen from among the graduates of the first camp.

Members of the new camp were assigned to quarters in the cantonment recently occupied by the eighth training regiment of Ohio and West Virginia men, who were graduated August 15. The brick barracks which housed the ninth regiment, of Indiana and Kentucky men, it is understood, will be converted into a group of hospital buildings. This assignment to quarters tended to confirm a report the war department had decided to make Fort Harrison into an important hospital base, with a capacity of more than 2,000 beds.

\$350,000,000 TO BE ASKED  
TO BUILD DESTROYERS

Secretary Daniels Takes First Step  
to Assemble Fleet to Over-  
come the U-Boat.

By United Press.  
Washington, August 27.—A new appropriation of at least \$350,000,000 for destroyers will be asked of congress this week by Secretary Daniels.

Supplementary plants in private ship yards for destroyer manufacture Daniels said, would be built. He declined to say how many destroyers would be built. He added the appropriation might be made more than \$350,000,000. This is the first step towards assembling great numbers of destroyers to beat the U-boat announced by Secretary Daniels recently.

MORE NEGRO TROOPS WILL  
BE SENT TO HOUSTON

General Bell Says That He will be  
Able to Handle the  
Situation There.

By United Press.  
Houston, Tex., August 27.—More negro troops are to be sent to Houston, despite rioting of negro regulars here last week, Major General George Bell, Jr., in charge of the situation, declared today. The Eighth Illinois Infantry, all negroes, are being sent here, Bell stated.

"I can control them and will not recommend that they be sent elsewhere," Bell stated. "There will be no further trouble."

## Weather Forecast for the Week.

Fair and cool weather is indicated for the first part of the week, with increasing cloudiness and probably showers Thursday or Friday.

## How Government Will Control The Supply and Price of Wheat

Food Administration Explains the Difficulties That Have Arisen and Makes Known Its Plans to Overcome Them.

Food Control Bill Does Not Fix Minimum Price For 1917 Crop, and This Must Be Kept Within Reason, to Curb Speculators.

THE food administration has announced its plans as to the control of wheat, flour and bread.

The disturbance to the world's commerce and short supplies has caused a greater disruption of the normal markets for wheat than any other cereal.

First.—As a result of the isolation of certain of the world's wheat producing countries by either belligerent lines or short shipping the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed.

Second.—In order to control speculation and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between the countries the allied governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single government agents instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore the export price of wheat and flour—and this is the real price—if not controlled will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

Third.—In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

Fourth.—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

Fifth.—It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of \$2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only to the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is therefore no determined price for the 1917 harvest.

### Must Regulate the Price.

The result of this situation is that the normal price making machinery is entirely broken down unless some efficient government action is brought into play. Either (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost, and (b) the export price of wheat, which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency. (c) Some one must buy the surplus wheat at any given moment, and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year. (d) With stabilized prices, extra hazards are introduced into all distribution links, which must be paid for by the consumer. It must be evident that the United States government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned.

Therefore the food administration has determined to take the following course:

First, in order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour, all elevators and mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a government license, the conditions of this license to be that only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service, that no wheat shall be stored for more than thirty days without the approval of the food administration and that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force Sept. 1.

While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this, however, applies only to mutual concerns and not to stock companies, and, in any event, under the advantages of joining the plan none are likely to stand out.

### To Open Agencies at Terminals.

In substitution of the broken down marketing machinery the food administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and it is prepared to take the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price and will resell wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people, on one hand, and to sell, on the other, to the millers for domestic consumption. The administration will make no charge except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the government against loss.

In order that nothing shall be left to mischance we are setting up a properly constituted and independent auditing committee, which will check all transactions at every point.

The food administration, under these arrangements, would have a large influence in fixing the price of wheat. With a view to determining a fair price, the president has approved the appointment of a committee to be selected from representatives of the producing sections and consuming elements of the nation. This committee

will be assembled under the chairmanship of President Garfield of Williams college, and it will be the duty of this committee to determine a fair price for the 1917 harvest. Upon the determination of this fair basis it is the intention of the food administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change or fluctuation. It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the government to buy the entire wheat harvest, in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, the food administrators intend to do so.

### A Blow at Speculators.

Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than are necessary for the ordinary course of their business is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And such holders would be advised to liquidate their contracts at once.

"By the above arrangement we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year, that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated, and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread," says the board.

The food administration has had the patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country, and these millers have organized at the request of the food administration a committee to represent the entire trade. Detailed proposals for an agreed differential of profit and expenses per barrel of flour and per ton of feed are under discussion. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs, in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the allies over the forthcoming winter, will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat it would result in diminution of employment in our mills and, of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore the food administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat, and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the food administration those which co-operate with the food administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced, and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

In accordance with the policy of the administration to co-operate with all trades, it is also discussing details of voluntary arrangements with the flour distributors by which agreed differentials may be effected in the wholesale trade.

### Investigate Cost of Baking.

An exhaustive investigation is being made into the cost of baking and bread distribution, and active discussions are being carried on with the bakers' war emergency committee as to plans for the elimination of waste in the industry and the production of a standard loaf.

It is impossible to anticipate the price to be enunciated by the "fair price committee," under Dr. Garfield, and it will probably require two or three weeks in its determination.

The basis of determination will be to arrive at a price which represents a fair return to the producer for his patriotic endeavor to increase the supply and a proper reduction of the cost of flour to the consumer.

It must be evident to all thinking persons that unless the price of wheat, flour and bread can be materially reduced we cannot expect to maintain the present wage scale of the country and that we must in this social readjustment lose efficiency at a time when we can afford no such sacrifice.

### Cheaper to Travel.

Now that Detroit banks are again charging a discount on Canadian currency it is cheaper for the possessor of Canadian money in any large amounts to pay his fare on the ferryboats, lose several hours en route to Windsor and exchange his money at a Canadian bank.

### Put on Seventy-five Tons.

In one month 10,000 sailors at Great Lakes training station have gained seventy-five tons in aggregate weight.



## SEVEREST TESTS IN AVIATION CORPS

Candidates For Airmen Must Meet Rigid Requirements.

### MANY ARE REFUSED DAILY

Must Not Only Be Physically Sound but Must Have Acute Eyesight and Balance—Sense of Touch Is Also Carefully Examined by Physicians and Many Refused on These Grounds

Perfect physical condition is only one of the requisites of the aviator, and the degree of perfection desired is far beyond that expected in any other branch of the government military service. But to top this off, the finest organs, perfect limbs and all around physical proficiency count as nothing unless the candidate for a place in the aerial corps can pass a series of tests which for ingenuity of search are appalling to the man under the probe.

Strong, vigorous youths who could fit into any other branch of the service are daily refused in aviation because their lack of balance, the sixth sense, which few knew any possessed, would condemn them to speedy death, or because of their inability to distinguish browns from greens at great heights would cause them to drop into treetops instead of plowed fields.

### Whispering Test Next.

The candidate must fall within the weights of 120 pounds as a minimum and 190 pounds as a maximum. After each man is credited with his mark for physical fitness and soundness of the organs his hearing is examined by the whispering test at distances of twenty feet.

All possible diseases are then investigated. Each man is sounded and examined from the top of the head to the soles of his feet. If any has skin disease, varicose veins or other complaints of a similar nature he is counted out until cured. Flat feet, unless they are of a very serious nature, are not a bar to the aviator, as he is not compelled to march.

The dynamic test follows. This is the first deviation from a general physical examination. Each candidate is compelled to stand in a corner of the room and walk diagonally forward with eyes shut and then walk backward to the point from which he started. This tests his sense of direction.

### The Vital Sixth Sense.

The most interesting part remains. That is to discover how well developed in each man is the vital sixth sense, the principle of equilibration. An expert on this subject explains it as follows:

"In each ear are three tiny canals filled with lymph. These really are the spirit levels of the body. Movement in any direction is communicated through the flow of the fluid in these tiny canals to sensitive nerves, which carry the impression to the brain. This organ in turn sets about correcting the balance in the normal method."

Then begins the test of balance. The candidate is seated in an armchair working upon a pivot, with a head rest for security and a tall handle projecting above, by which the chair can be turned. The youth is told to fasten his eye upon an object and then close his eyes.

The chair is then spun rapidly to the right, ten revolutions in twenty seconds. As it is stopped suddenly facing the stationary object the candidate opens his eyes and endeavors to focus them upon the object. The dizzy motion causes the eyes to jerk rapidly from side to side until they regain their natural control. Twenty-six seconds are allowed for the nerves to re-

gain control. Then the same test is performed with the spinning to the left. This test shows the rapidity with which the candidate regains control of his balance after being violently twisted and turned.

### Testing Sense Touch.

The spontaneous touch test next is in order. The candidate closes his eyes. The physician standing before him at arm's length holds his index finger so that the youth's finger rests upon it. He is then ordered to raise his arm and allow it to descend gradually to see whether it will come back to the same point of contact.

This was no very severe task, but that which followed was one of the hardest of the day. The man is spun in the chair as fast as it can be turned and then, when brought to a standstill, is compelled to raise and lower each arm alternately three times in succession in sixteen seconds to see how far past the point of touch his finger will rest. When the spinning is to the right the hand drifts in the opposite direction, and vice versa.

The real test that shows the marvel of the balance in the ear is disclosed when the youth is forced to sit in the chair, with fists upon knees and head bent forward until the forehead touches the hands. The chair is revolved slowly five times, and the candidate is ordered to sit erect without opening his eyes. If he has natural balance as he sits up he falls heavily to the side opposite to that toward which he was revolved.

After the youth has passed through all of these tests and made a perfect mark the physicians say he need have no fear that he will lack the proper balance and sight for cruising in the air.

### Prejudiced.

"Professor Diggs, the famous archeologist, is said to have discovered half a dozen buried cities."

"Mrs. Diggs ought to be proud of him."

"Well, yes. But she would probably have more respect for his ability as an explorer if she didn't have to find his hat for him nearly every time he leaves the house."

### THINKS UP NEW ONES.



"Married life is pretty monotonous."

"Say not so; I can't tell the same lie to my wife twice."

### Revelation.

Oh, language is a curious thing. And strange results its use may bring. The more we talk the more we show. How many things we do not know.

### A Legal Claim.

"She has the loveliest complexion I have seen in many a day."

"But it isn't her own complexion."

"You mean her coloring is artificial. Maybe so, but the fact that she is wearing it on her own face and has probably paid for the materials entitles her to claim possession, I should say."

### Overworked.

"It's astonishing how much money is spent in trying to amuse the tired business man."

"But I understand that such ventures are usually profitable?"

"Oh, yes. So much so, in fact, that some way will soon have to be found to amuse tired theatrical managers."

## INTERNEED ALIENS ARE WELL TREATED

Have Comfortable Quarters Near Hot Springs, N. C.

### OBEY ALL THE CAMP RULES

No Trouble Has Occurred, and None Is Expected—Are Well Fed at a Cost of 50 Cents a Day Per Man to the Government—Cooks From Interned Liners Prepare the Food.

Prisoners from an enemy land may be ill treated in some countries, but not so in the United States. The Germans interned at Hot Springs, N. C., thirty-eight miles west of Asheville, in the heart of the Blue Ridge, live in comfort and eat their fill at a hotel which the United States has leased. The building is set in a hundred acres of shaded lawn. The alien guests are 100 officers and 500 members of the crews of German merchant ships held in American ports when the European war began.

Surrounding the property is a four foot wire fence, patrolled by khaki clad men armed with pistols and badged as "watchmen." Fence and guards are chiefly to keep out curious Americans, not to keep in the Germans. If any German thinks of escaping, which probably none of them does, the unwisdom of such a course is suggested by long, lean mountaineer hunters, who pause at the fence to stare with impassive faces at the foreigners.

A month ago the Germans were taken to Hot Springs from Ellis island and other immigrant stations. They are officially designated as "detained immigrants," aliens who had not chosen to take up residence in this country prior to hostilities with Germany and are not now eligible to do so. Six hundred more are going as soon as quarters now building are completed.

### No Trouble Is Expected.

"What will you do if they make trouble?" was asked of the director of internment, Alfred Hampton.

"Why answer that until there is trouble?" he countered.

There has been no trouble. The Germans obey the few rules imposed on them. They answer roll call at 9 a. m. daily and take part in a fire drill. Then they are practically free, within the grounds, until taps sound at 11 p. m. They are practically on the honor system and are allowed to make rules for their own guidance through a number of committees. They work when they work and play when they play, idling but little. A massive, broad shouldered coal passer who was seen looking for a four leafed clover was as attentive to his task as if he were seeking a lost diamond. The chief officers have organized classes, and daily instruction is given to petty officers and common seamen in mathematics, navigation and languages.

"In three years all these men will have the technical education necessary to command a ship," said Mr. Hampton.

Squads run through military setting up exercises daily. Some of the men work for the government, including fifty ship carpenters being engaged in the construction of the new barracks, and others are employed as day laborers. The pay ranges from \$20 to \$30 a month. A number of the men work in the seven acre tract, where a fine crop of vegetables is growing, and others find diversion in their own little garden plots. Agriculture appeals to most of the interned men, but not many of them know all there is to know about plants. Most of them are from the seaboard and have had little experience in the fields. One captain has a little plot, outlined with white stones, in which he is cultivating beans and corn. A large and prosperous Jimson weed which the poor man thinks is some American vegetable sprang up from a former planting.

"I did not notice that thing until it was half grown," explained an official, "and now I haven't the heart to tell the captain it is a rank weed."

### Build a Miniature Village.

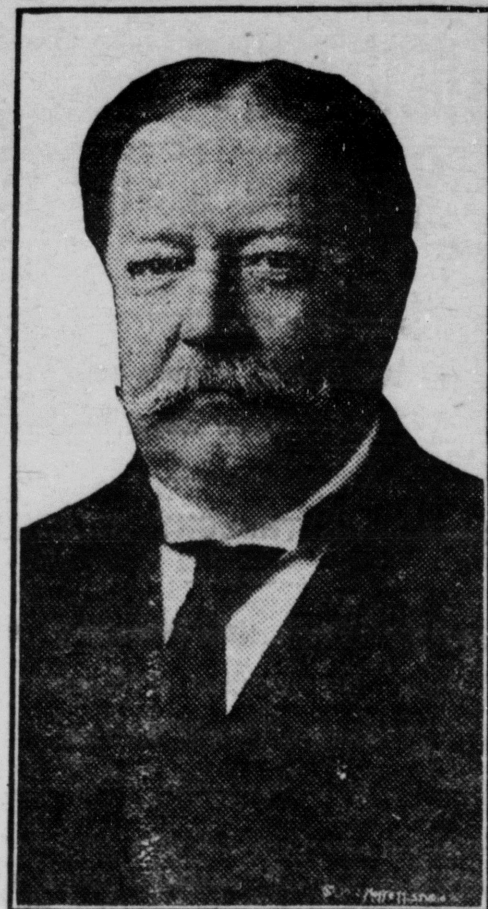
By the riverside the officers have built a village of miniature rustic houses, using tree limbs and roots, stones, odds and ends of material found on the hotel grounds. One house has panels of old matting. There are seats and tables, but no stoves.

The prisoners are allowed to receive newspapers and other reading matter and, subject to the station censorship, to write and receive letters. About thirty members of German officers' families have come to the village of Hot Springs, and these the officers are privileged to receive for an hour each Sunday. They can see them as often as they wish, the families coming to the fence, but no conversation is allowed except during the Sunday hour. Few visitors are allowed to inspect the station, and they are not permitted to speak to the Germans except by way of salutation in passing. The Germans do not salute the Americans in charge, although they generally speak in salutation. The watchmen are not supposed to talk with them.

"But the rules don't say we mustn't listen to them talk," said a guard on duty. "It wouldn't be any use to tell these folks anything anyway," said he, "because they wouldn't believe you. They say the Americans have never repaired the ship engines they damaged. They say it can't be done outside of Germany."

## WILLIAM H. TAFT

Former President Conspicuous in the Public Eye Since He Retired From Office.



© Moffett.

When the American Red Cross society was reorganized on a military basis former President William H. Taft was the first man to be named a major general by President Wilson. This appointment met with universal favor throughout the United States. The president's action was taken under authority granted him by joint resolution passed by congress last April.

When he retired from the presidency in 1913 Mr. Taft remained steadily in the public eye, although it was more or less distasteful to him. He accepted the position of Kent professor of law at Yale and devoted much of his time to these duties. He interested himself in the war and warmly supported the administration in its war plans. The former president's chief interest, however, lay in Red Cross work, and his efforts to raise funds to care for wounded American soldiers on the battlefield were tireless.

Mr. Taft, twenty-seventh president of the United States, was born at Cincinnati in 1857, graduated at Yale in 1878 and admitted to the Ohio bar in 1880. He became circuit judge and was also the first governor general of the Philippine Islands. He twice declined appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, but became secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet. He was nominated for president by the Republican convention in Chicago in 1908 and defeated William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic nominee. He was renominated by the Republicans in 1912, but was defeated by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Roosevelt ran on the Progressive ticket that year, having quarreled with the former president. Since his retirement as president Mr. Taft held no public office.

## ARMY CAMPS SHOWN IN MAP.

Interesting Folder Issued by the Southern Railway.

The Southern Railway company through its passenger traffic department has just issued a big folder map showing the exact location of the cantonments, camps and training stations east of St. Louis for the army, navy and marine corps.

Besides the folder map, there are fourteen smaller maps showing the cantonments, camps and training stations at points along the Southern railway system, each showing the relative position of these camps to the cities and towns near by. The folder is most comprehensive and useful for all interested in the mobilization of troops for the regular or national army.

### RISKY.

At a certain time every year a clergyman goes to a farm a few miles out to have a day's shooting. He is a very poor "shot," but a generous giver—facts well-known to Jack, the attendant.

Last Christmas he was out shooting and a rabbit jumped up about ten yards away.

Bang went both barrels, but bunny escaped with a whole skin.

"Did I hit him, Jack?" asked the parson in an excited whisper.

"Well," said Jack, thoughtfully, "I couldn't say 'zactly as you 'it 'im, but I nuss' say I niver seed a rabbit wuss scared. Ye're vastly improved sin' last year, sir."

The clergyman smiled proudly.

"An' if ye keeps on improvin' and comes again next year, why—with a shake of his head—"summat'll happen to that rabbit!"

### Nothing Wrong.

"Do you see those two men studying a chart?"

"Certainly."

"I happen to know that they are planning a crooked piece of work."

"Surely not."

"Yes. They are two engineers who are mapping out a scenic railway."

### Won't Be Unexpected.

"Say, Mr. Blank, I've been spending a lot of time and money on your daughter, and now that I've asked her to marry me, she refuses. I've got a kick coming."

"All right, young man. You're going to get it right now."

## THOUSANDS HEAR BRYAN'S ADDRESS

(Continued from first page)

zens. A man who is not with this government in this war is either wrong in head or heart. Every man should guard his utterance, but the tongue is not apt to slip unless the heart skids and the best thing is to watch the heart."

Mr. Bryan urged the public to assist in the production and conservation of food. He clearly defined the distinction between the minimum price and the maximum price rule which has been applied by the government. The minimum price, he said, was established to encourage the farmer to increase crop production and to assure him of a reasonable profit for his labor. The maximum price, he declared, is to protect the consumer from exorbitant prices which might be charged by an unpatriotic few whose greed allows them to speculate on food commodities.

"It is not enough that the United States supplies her citizens and her soldiers, but we must also supply our allies. Our allies have been in this war for more than three years and they are seriously handicapped in production. They look to us to supply them." He urged that production be made more efficient and that there be brought into the ranks of the producers as many boys as possible. He said there are approximately 300,000 boys now affiliated with corn clubs and similar clubs and that there ought to be three times that many.

Mr. Bryan bitterly assailed the liquor traffic and the liquor interests, declaring that if this country is to meet the crisis in the food situation in an efficient manner it must abolish the manufacture of intoxicating liquors which represents a consumption of grain to the value of \$750,000,000 annually. "This is an average of \$35 a family or \$7 per capita," he said. If we can save this it is like adding a wheat crop to the country's food supply. He said that the government has abolished the manufacture of whiskey and declared that it should also have prohibited the manufacture of beer which consumes twice as much grain as whiskey. "The brewers are spending more than the distillers to subsidize public opinion," he declared. A drunkard, he said, always starts in a beer kindergarten and then enters a whiskey university. The government should not keep the kindergartens to create the alcoholic appetites and abolish the manufacture of whiskey. Whiskey and beer are boon companions, he said, and they should die together.

Mr. Bryan recalled that during the Spanish-American war the government left to the colonels of the army the decision whether or not intoxicating liquors would be sold to the soldiers on the camp grounds. He said he ruled that they could not be sold to the men of his regiment. Later, a law was enacted which prohibited establishment of saloons on army camp grounds and the decision was not left to any commanding officer. Secretary Daniels, he said, had ruled that intoxicants should not be sold to the men of the navy, and only recently a regulation was established making it unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor to any man in uniform. "This is a far reaching regulation. But we can secure prohibition by the enactment of a simple law. Only a few lines would be required. Why not enact a law requiring everybody to wear a uniform?" He said he could see no reason why there be a line between the men in the army and those without. The soldiers, he said, are such as able to protect themselves and to withstand temptation as the men outside the army.

"There is no day between the cradle and the grave when a man is safe when he begins using intoxicating liquors," said Mr. Bryan. The speaker said that Russia had surrendered \$450,000,000 annually in revenue by abolishing the manufacture of vodka, and that the first great act of sober Russia was to free itself of the most despotic government in the world. He said there is no

## CHARGING THE "ENEMY" AT FORT M'PHERSON

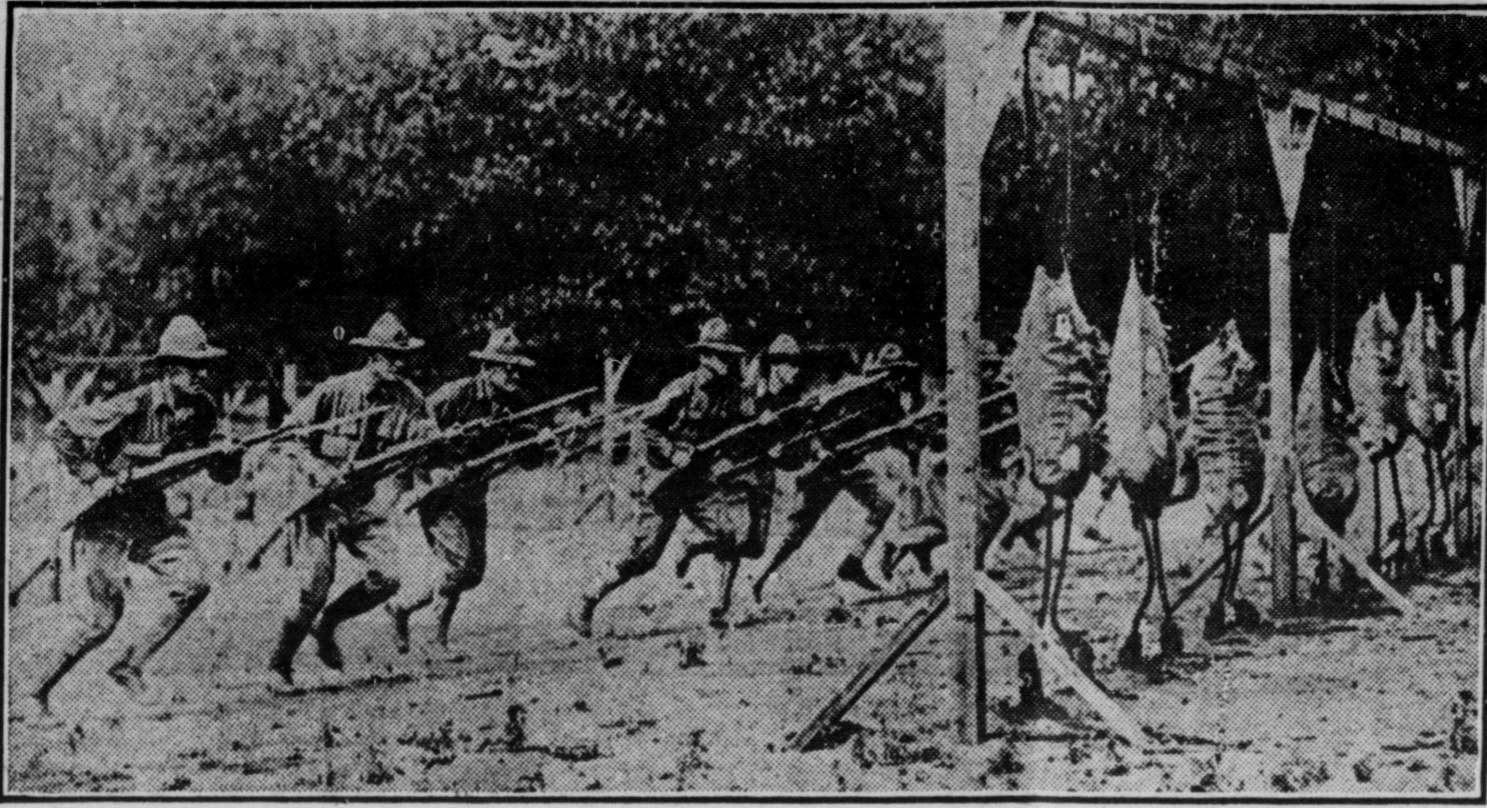


Photo by American Press Association.

At the training camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., the bayonet drill consists of a mimic charge "over the top," with bags of straw to take the place of the enemy.

## Twenty Years Ago Today

Taken from the files of the Seymour Republican:

### Fell from Engine.

A telegram from Allison, Ill., this afternoon to Dr. Graessle stated his brother, Charley, had the misfortune of falling from his engine today resulting in serious injuries. He was taken to Vincennes for medical treatment. Dr. Graessle went to Vincennes this afternoon.

### Institute Closed.

The County Teacher's Institute closed this afternoon at Brownstown. The work of the week has been generally satisfactory and Prof. Payne received much praise for the manner in which he conducted his first institute. The enrollment on Thursday was 164 which was the largest attendance of the week.

Simon Eacret was thirty-four and his brother, Ben, of Jennings county was eighteen. The occasion was well remembered.

Daniel Hughes, of Medora has

reason why the American people should worry about the loss of revenue which will come with national prohibition. "Any nation that can loan \$7,000,000,000 in one day don't have to huckle with brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers about revenue."

Mr. Bryan praised the government for its step towards the taxation of war incomes. He said the soldier is giving everything and the burden should be equalized so far as possible by placing the monetary cost of the war on those who profit from it. He said that the public would be taxed heavily on account of the war but that if he knew the American people they would pay it without complaint. He said that government bonds were the safest form of security. He declared that there was talk of the world becoming bankrupt, but that if such a thing did happen the United States would be the last nation to fail to pay its bonds.

### Sunday School Report.

	Col.
First Baptist.....	186
First M. E.....	155
German M. E.....	149
Nazarene.....	79
Central Christian....	77
Woodstock Baptist... 68	
St. Paul.....	63
Presbyterian.....	57
Glenlawn Mission....	34
Southwest Mission... 31	
Total.....	899
	\$27.30

Mr. and Mr. Wilford Page, of Paris Crossing, were here Saturday.

shipped two fine car loads of stock to the Cincinnati markets and shipped two car loads from Cincinnati back to Medora to fatten.

George Mitchell, of Freetown moved his family to Indianapolis today where he will run a meat shop.

Charles Dahlenburg, boss weaver at the Woolen Mills, who had an attack of paralysis eighteen months ago is mending slowly. He is unable to do any work.

### Closed the Work.

The work of the itinerants' school closed today after a profitable session of four days. Both faculty and students worked hard and late last night in order to get through before noon. All who were connected with the school are well pleased with its results.

John Oesting, who has been seriously ill with stomach trouble is no better at this writing.

Buffalo Bill with his wild west show passed through this city early this morning enroute from Louisville to Indianapolis.

### HOOSIER BRIEFS.

Bluffton.—The Wells county teachers' institute opened here today, to continue through Friday. A feature of the sessions will be lectures on the Gary school system by S. J. Brickley and A. W. Lester.

Princeton.—Police and citizens here are on the watch for a "Peeping Tom" who has badly frightened many Princeton women and girls recently.

Crown Point.—Lake county teachers held their annual institute here today.

Hartford City.—The teachers' institute of Blackford county opened a three day session in the local high school today.

Indianapolis.—Prominent educational workers will speak before the Marion county teachers' institute which started here today. Addressers will be delivered by W. D. Howe, of Purdue and State Superintendent of Schools Ellis.

Greensburg.—In a monster patriotic demonstration, Greensburg bade good-bye today to Decatur county soldiers who will leave soon to enter war service. Business houses will close this afternoon between 2 o'clock and 4. Prominent speakers will address the soldiers from the court house square.

Dr. A. May and Emory Hall, of Crothersville were here Saturday to attend the patriotic celebration.

## LAST OF UNION

(Continued from first page)

obedience to the laws for order. This thief found there is a stronger will than that of the government. Above his cross the speaker placed the words, "The ages of sin is death." He said that all sin is punished but not in the same way.

The speaker said that the second thief who died with the Christ accepted Him at the first opportunity that he had. He said that the thief has spent his life in places where he had no opportunity to hear of Christ. He said that the sinner does not suffer along, but brings sorrow and suffering upon others. Not all the affects of sin can be wiped away by forgiveness, the speaker asserted. "Whoever sins will be poorer through all eternity for that sin," he declared.

The speaker said that the one principle of all churches should be "there is redemption in Christ Jesus and redemption for every soul." The death of Christ is proof of God's love for mankind, the minister said, for the suffering of God in giving his son to the world was more severe than the suffering of the Christ.

The meetings have been very successful and have been well attended. The local ministers have delivered the sermons and the interest in the services has steadily increased. The plan proved so successful that it is very probable that a similar series of meetings will be conducted next summer.

Beginning with next Sunday evening the regular Sunday night services will be held at the respective churches.

## ADVERTISED LIST

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Seymour, Indiana, and if not delivered in 14 days will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

August 27, 1917.

### LADIES.

Miss Unice Blair.  
Mrs. Mary Esler.  
Mrs. R. E. Peet.  
Miss Ruth Sutton.

### MEN.

Frank Conley.  
Wm. Donahue.  
Bishop Goodman.  
D. A. Hadley.  
James Weighman.

ALLEN SWOPE, P. M.

## Baptist S. S. Picnic.

The First Baptist Sunday School will hold the annual picnic at the city park next Friday, Aug. 31. All members of the church and Sunday School and their friends are invited to spend the day together. The program committee is planning a series of interesting contests for the afternoon.

Republican Want Ads. Get Results.

## You Can Shake Loose from The Tortures of Rheumatism

By using S. S. S.

The germs of Rheumatism are in the blood, which is laden with millions of the minute demons of pain, causing untold suffering and bringing its victim from vigor and strength to almost helplessness. To get real and genuine relief from this disease, these disease germs must be completely routed out of the system through the blood.

S. S. S. has been used for fifty years with satisfactory results in the

treatment of Rheumatism. It acts directly upon the blood, which it promptly purifies of all disease germs. It is a powerful antidote, and eliminates from the blood all trace of rheumatic germs, building up and strengthening the run-down system.

Write to-day to our medical director, who will give you valuable advice regarding the proper treatment of your own case. Address Swift Specific Co., Dept. I At-lanta, Ga.

## AMERICAN ARMY HAS BAD CASE OF SWAGGERSTICKITIS

Small Cane Carried by Soldiers So They will Keep their Hands Out of Their Pockets.

(By George Martin, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, August 25.—America's army has a bad case of swaggerstickitis. The germ of swaggerstickitis is the swagger stick. The disease is virulent and has affected practically every officer and enlisted man the country has. The swagger stick itself is just a young, inexperienced cane. It's about two and a half feet long and looks very much like a robust lead pencil.

"The swagger stick is used," said Captain William M. Hudson of the field hospital unit at Camp Ordway, "to keep the soldier's hands out of his trousers pockets." Maybe if every "dip" in the country was supplied one it would keep his hands out of other people's trousers pockets. The Captain didn't say. But the idea's worth trying.

Anyhow, Uncle Sam thinks the swagger stick is all right. He's very particular about the soldierly appearance of his soldiers. Very! "And when walking," said one of his chevroned representatives, "a soldier who has nothing in his hands generally stoops and destroy his military front. But when he carries a swagger stick to balance in his hands he walks erect."

But there's a point the officer over-

looked. The swagger stick is a splendid weapon. If as many Germans had come as near being blinded, garrotted, run through and otherwise permanently disabled with the blasted things as we have, we are sure the war department would seriously consider putting them on the firing line and away from Pennsylvania avenue.

When one wears a swagger stick, naturally one swaggers. And when one swaggers when one wears a swagger stick, one is apt to cause one's fellow citizens to seek life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in other and less swaggerstick fields of endeavor.

Now we have no prejudice against the swagger stick, as such. But when one daily, in one's peregrinations here and there about town is a momentary danger of being swaggerstickied to death on all sides, one's apt to damn the swagger stick heartily, military appearance or no military appearance.

Mrs. Minnie Waldron, of Bloomington has returned here after a visit at Louisville and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jason Brown for a few days before returning home.

## CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

# Hypoferrin

FOR  
BETTER NERVES

Better nerves—better health. For the run-down, tired, weak and worn. HYPOFERRIN Tablets furnish the nerve food that Nature has denied you. A single day's treatment often produces remarkable results.—\$1.00 per package, 5 packages for \$5.00 from your Druggist, or direct from us if he cannot supply you. Sold only on the condition that we refund your money if you are not pleased with HYPOFERRIN results. The Sental Remedies Company, Inc., Masonic Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**Much More Than Your Money's Worth**  
The Original Economy Fabrics  
Honey Cloth 52/54 in. wide, 8 1/2 to 9 ozs. to the yd., for hard wear suits, coats, skirts, etc. for all seasons' wear. Equisite patterns, permanent finish, guaranteed by us for durability and fast colors. You will feel DRESSED UP all the time if you wear these goods. For sale by leading retailers. LESNER, WHITMAN & CO., Inc., 881 Broadway, New York City P. S. Act on this advice.—If your dealer does not keep them, just cut out this ad, paste it on a postal card, put your name and address on it with the name of your dealer and mail it to us. We will send him samples at once and advise him of your request.

**As Age Advances the Liver Requires**  
occasional slight stimulation. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS correct CONSTIPATION.  
Genuine bears signature *Wm. Carter*  
Colorless or Pale Faces usually indicate the absence of iron in the blood, a condition which will be greatly helped by Carter's Iron Pills.

## DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



That authority is probably all news to Father

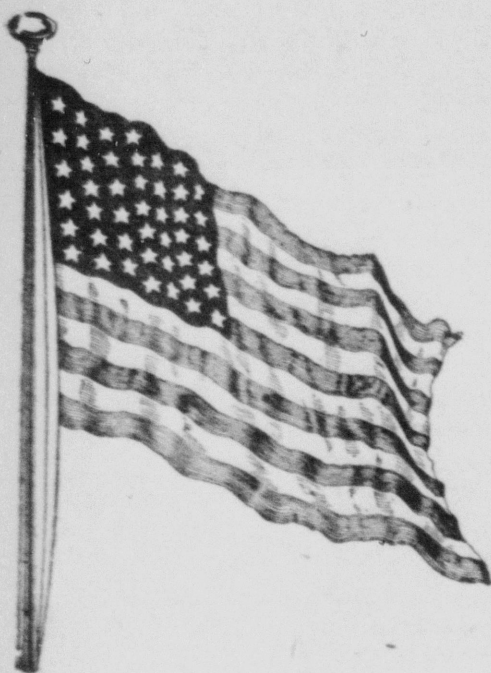
## SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher.  
Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY—By Carrier.....\$5.00  
Six Months.....2.50  
Three Months.....1.25  
One Week......10  
DAILY—By Mail in Advance  
One Year.....\$3.00  
Six Months.....1.50  
Three Months......75  
One Week......30  
WEEKLY  
One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

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MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1917.



## REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

Mayor—J. H. Andrews.  
Clerk—Harry Findley.  
Treasurer—S. H. Amick.  
Councilman-at-large—C. R. Emery and Harry F. McColgin.  
Ward Councilmen:  
First—John A. Goodale.  
Second—Avis Hoadley.  
Third—Windom Goss.  
Fourth—Eugene Ireland.  
Fifth—Henry Roegge.

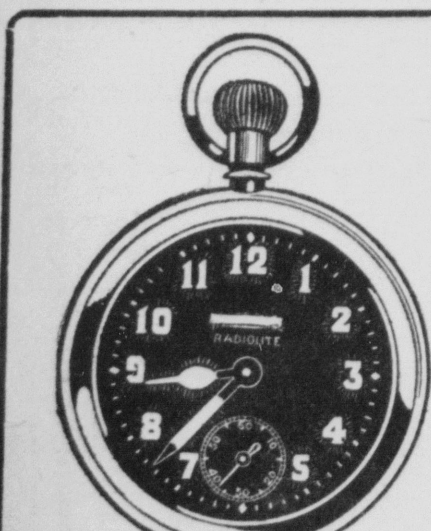
## THE CELEBRATION

The Patriotic Day observance here Saturday was one of the most successful single day celebrations that has ever been held in this city. Expressions heard during the day showed that the visitors were pleased with the excellent program. The address by Mr. G. I. Christie, state food administrator, was timely and he gave valuable advice to his audience. The excellent address by Mr. William Jennings Bryan was a fitting climax to the day's celebration. It goes without saying that the crowd was greatly pleased with both of these speeches.

The exhibition drills by Company K were witnessed with great pleasure. Local people were surprised at the proficiency of the boys, some of whom left their homes here only a few days ago to join the company. The work of the Company showed that their training is not only good, but that they are interested in their work. The musical programs by the Regimental Band, the Seymour Concert Band and the Reddington band were greatly appreciated and the rounds of applause showed the enthusiasm with which the various selections were received.

Seymour rejoices that Company K and the Regimental Band could spend the day here. It rejoices that arrangements could be made to serve the boys with such an appetizing dinner. The visiting soldiers were loud in their praise of the courtesy which was accorded them. Such affairs as the one Saturday are a good thing for a community. It gives the people an opportunity to do real service for the boys who are fighting their battles.

The success of the day is due to



"Luma" Watch Dial at Night

## Newest Craze

Have the dial on your watch made luminous.  
You can tell the time no matter how dark it is.

## GEO. F. KAMMAN

Jeweler and Optometrist.  
Phone 249. Seymour, Ind.

the work of the organization and the support which it received from local business men and residents. The members of the committee worked untiringly that the day might be a success. They were glad to co-operate with the State Food Commission in holding the observance here. Good results ought to come from the meeting. The patriotic spirit of the entire community ought to be quickened by the presence of the National Guardsmen and the realization that everyone has a part to play in bringing victory to the United States in this war.

## AMERICAN CREDIT

American credit is today the best in the world. This fact was emphasized by Mr. Bryan in his address here Saturday night. He mentioned that enemies of the United States are striving to give the impression that government bonds are not good security. But when government bonds lose their worth, every individual contract will be valueless. The bonds of the United States are the safest form of security that is purchasable today.

In a recent bulletin which has been issued by the treasury department the question of government securities is discussed. It answers the question of whether or not the bonds of the United States are good. The bulletin says:

"Thus the government will have value received for the money it borrows from the people and the people will have value received for the money they loaned the government and the products they sold their government and the European nations engaged in war with Germany. As Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has expressed it—"All of this financing is largely merely a matter of shifting credits. All of the money will remain in this country and will not involve any loss of gold or any loss of values."

"Of course the United States is going to pay these bonds at maturity and is going to pay interest on them in the meanwhile. It is going to pay part with the money it will later collect from our debtor European governments engaged in war with Germany; it is going to pay part with money raised by taxation. It is not going to pay them out of the capital of the United States or out of the capital of the people of the United States. The money is to come from the annual income and production of the country which now amount to fifty billion. The yearly agricultural production of the United States is more than ten billion dollars and the mineral production three billion. The profits of converting raw material into finished products amount annually to ten billion dollars. These are just some of our main sources of annual income.

"The raising of money by the sale of bonds and the expenditure of that money for purposes of war are not going to injure or destroy the productive capacity of our fields, factories, or mines. There is waste in war, and a great deal of waste, but war is not all waste. The actual waste in this war may be more than made up by the speeding up of our industries under the stimulus of the war.

Mention of the celebration here Saturday should not pass without a word of praise for the excellent manner in which the big crowd was handled by the local police. The traffic regulations were enforced strictly and prevented serious congestion of traffic. Without such a system the streets would have been blocked and the danger of accidents would have been enhanced. The police handled the enormous crowd at the park in a most excellent manner. The machines were kept moving, yet in such a way that the safety of pedestrians was given every protection and safeguard possible. The police deserve much praise for their efficient work.

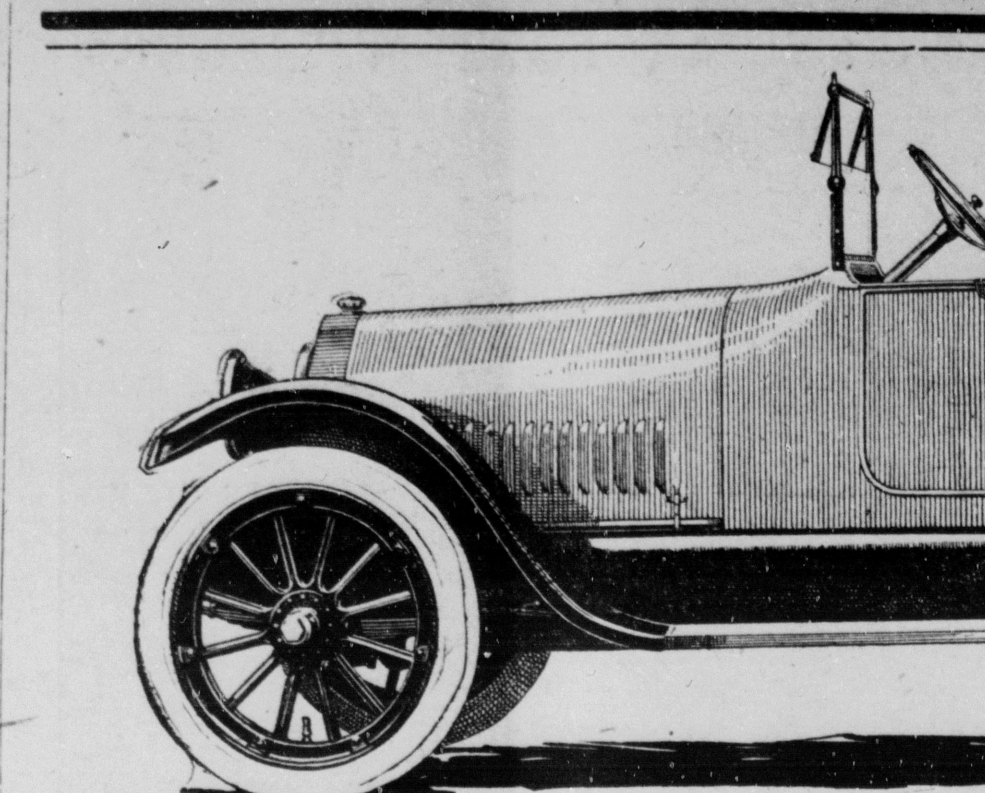
One of the sweetest things we have heard of for a long time is that the price of sugar is to be reduced.

SEYMOUR CONCERT BAND  
FURNISHED GOOD PROGRAM

Musical Organization Receives Many Favorable Comments for Splendid Program—Reddington Band.

Many favorable comments were passed by visitors in this city Saturday as a result of the splendid program furnished by the Seymour Concert Band throughout the day. The musical organization is fast becoming recognized as one of the best in southern Indiana and the splendid program rendered Saturday added greatly to their established reputation. The concert given Saturday afternoon was heard by thousands of people and the musicians were greeted with hearty applause at the conclusion of each number.

The Reddington band also came



BUY NOW AND YOU SAVE THE COST OF A SET OF TIRES  
STUDEBAKER PRICES STILL REMAIN THE SAME AS THEY WERE LAST SPRING

September 15th Studebaker prices advance

FOUR from \$985 to \$1050

SIX from \$1250 to \$1385

Other Models Will Advance Proportionately

It's really same as if we furnished an extra set of tires free. Better place your order today

BEVINS - EVERBACK AUTO COMPANY

13 West Third Street. Phone 70

## Social Events

## Coming Events

## Tuesday.

Loyal Devoir Society of the Central Christian church with Miss Elsie Reynolds, West Second street.

## Wednesday.

Priscilla Club with Mrs. A. W. Mills, North Chestnut street.

## Thursday.

Knights and Ladies of Security at Court of Honor hall.  
W. R. C. at the G. A. R. hall.  
Good Cheer Circle of the First Baptist church with McGannon.

## Friday.

Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist church at the church parlor.

## STUDY CLUB.

The members of the Brownstown Study Club were very pleasantly entertained this afternoon at the home of Miss Ada Manion in Brownstown township. During the afternoon an interesting program was given, each of the members presenting a brief topic. Plans were also made for the outline of the year book and at the close of the afternoon a luncheon was served. The guests included Mrs. Sadie Hamilton, Mrs. George W. Gunder, Mrs. H. H. Prince, Mrs. D. A. Koehnour, Miss Ellen Welsh and Miss Lena Boyatt.

in for special praise for the splendid concert given from the platform near the corner of Second and Chestnut streets Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Under the directorship of J. Marley Hall, the band rendered some inspiring as well as beautiful music which was highly appreciated.

## A 50-50 Proposition.

"So she has agreed to be yours?"  
"That was not exactly the way she expressed it."

"No?"  
"She said she would be as much mine as I would be hers."

## Knew the Symptoms.

"George, dear," said the young wife, "you are growing handsomer every day."

"Yes, darling," replied the wise George, "it's a habit I seem to have just before your birthday arrives."

## None That Old.

First Lawyer—How about old Bil-lyun's will?  
Second Lawyer—Oh! he left \$15,000 to every unmarried woman of over forty years in the country.

First Lawyer—There'll be no takers.

## One Guess.

John Cornhusk—Whadda say yer boy's a-doin' up ter the city?  
Cy Taters—B'gosh, he's a conductor.

Josh Cornhusk—Street car, orchestra or colyum?

## Its Extent.

"So Ruggles is not a pro-German?"  
"No; he is too egotistic to favor any land except the one with I-boats."

## Necessary Adjunct.

"Hello, old man. Hear you're in the literary game. Selling anything?"  
"Yes; life insurance."

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

## ENTERTAINED AT CAMP.

Messrs. Harry Jr. and Lee Miller, William and Edwin Fetig, Willard and Paul Becker, Simeon Jones, Glen and Robert Keach and Harold Mercer who are spending several weeks camping at White river near Rockford, entertained the following guests Sunday afternoon: Prof. and Mrs. A. E. Murphy, Misses Josephine White, Edna Dixon, Mary Lee Galbraith and Magdalen Fettig.

## WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Lieut. Paul A. Morris of Noblesville, and Miss Amy Jessup of Carmel, which took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jessup, Thursday, August 16. For the last two years Lieut. Morris has been the principal of the Crothersville high school and has a number of friends throughout Jackson county.

## DINNER PARTY.

In honor of Miss Cornelia Knauff, of Marion, O., who is visiting friends in this city, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Livensparger entertained with a six o'clock dinner Sunday evening at their home on South O'Brien street. Covers were laid for eight including Mr. and Mrs. Livensparger, Misses Cornelia Knauff, Elsie Miller and Gladys Marie Becker; Messrs. Omer Greeman, Albert and William Pfaffenberger.

## Setting Them Right.

"This writer says the so-called Hawaiian music being played everywhere in this country is nothing of the sort."

"I'm glad to hear you say so," replied the patron of vaudeville. "I've always had a kind of admiration for the Hawaiians which I was rapidly losing."

## NOWHERE.



"Just one little word would make me so happy."

"Yes, but where will you find a woman who will stop with one word?"

## Set to Music.

Graphophones will soothe the hens; In this experts all concur. So we see them in their pens, Set to music, as it were.

## The Hard Part.

The Sporting Reporter—I suppose it's hard to get the descriptions of the women's gown correct?

The Society Reporter—No; the hardest part is to write the descriptions so that each person will consider herself the best-dressed woman present.

Repairing  
Pressing  
Cleaning

Bring your garments to us and let us make them like new with out modern process of cleaning and pressing.

Our customers are our best boosters. Let us show you what excellent work we can do.

All work guaranteed.

Bell Cleaning Works

Phone Main 391.

16 St. Louis Avenue.

WORKING RESERVE  
OF BOYS REQUIRED

(Continued from first page)

of Labor and shall be called Boys' Working Reserve U. S. A. The National Director is William E. Hall, Department of Labor Washington, D. C. The State Director is Isaac A. Straus 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind. The County director is Harry B. Henderson, Brownstown, Ind.

As County Director I must secure an enrollment or registration of the boys between the ages of 16 and 20. In due time an organization will be perfected. Some counties of the state have already begun the work, some few have finished it, but it is recommended that each teacher be drafted as enrolling officers and this will be the plan in Jackson county. The first boys to enroll will be designated as enrolling lieutenants if they so desire and will be sent out to urge their pals and acquaintances to enroll. Official medals and awards are to be given by the U. S. Government, to boys who serve with honor and credit. Boys who are already at work may enroll and receive this honor and credit and yet never change position. No compensation is provided as yet for the director, examining physicians, or enrolling officers. This is a voluntary proposition and means meat and bread, food and shelter to us all.

When the enrolling begins each local enrolling office will make reports to the county director who will have

the names of all who enroll printed in the county papers. The names of all of this age can be found in the enumeration reports of the township trustees and city trustees. This reserve will assist to some extent during this crop season but it will be more important during the year 1918.

The boy must have a definite agreement with the employer as to hours of work and wages. The B. and O. Railroad Company have been employing boys. This is what the Boys' Working Reserve is for as well as all other needed work. If after a boy enrolls and is placed on a farm or elsewhere singly or if he goes in with several boys of the reserve an investigation will be made before the boy or boys will be sent. This investigation will include food, sanitation, etc. Not only that but frequent inspection will be made.

The physician will examine for evidence of exanthemata, syphilis, pedicul, heart trouble and tuberculosis. Examine teeth and advise care for same. To become a full member one must pass a physical examination.

When a boy takes the oath of allegiance he is considered enrolled and is entitled to Federal awards for faithful service.

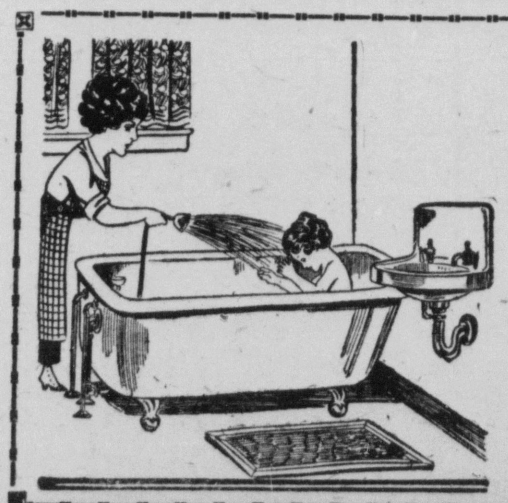
When a boy does not take the "Oath of Allegiance" he is considered as registered only and not entitled to any award. He is under no obligations to any one.

Further information will appear the following week.

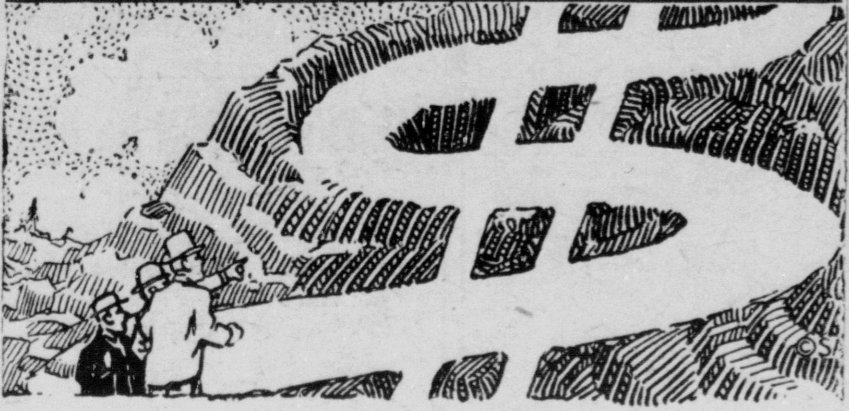
## LOTS OF FUN BATHING

in a beautiful sanitary tub with adequate appointments. Lots of good health, too, no danger from germs as with the old style plumbing. Let us convert your old bathroom into an up-to-date lavatory with sprays, showers, etc. It will be an investment you will be glad you made all your days.

Carter Plumbing Co.  
115 S. Chestnut St. Phone 237.



## the long road.



It is not given to every man to know every curve and angle, every crook and turn of the financial road that leads to success. You need the advice of a trained banker.

Are you toiling up the long road? It will make your progress more pleasant and more certain if you establish business relations with this bank. Our counsel is given fully and freely to depositors.

**First National Bank**  
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

### NEWSY PARAGRAPHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Greenwell, South Lynn street, Sunday, August 26, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dannellett and Mrs. H. B. White motored to Westport Sunday and attended the chaquetaqua.

Leo Isenogle, clerk at the Baltimore & Ohio accounting offices, is taking a ten days' vacation. He expects to visit several eastern points of interest while off duty.

E. C. McMullin, manager of the Geo. Kraft Five and Ten Cent Store spent last week at Logansport where he assisted with the re-opening of one of the company's stores.

George Kramer, Chestnut street crossing watchman has returned to work after a several days vacation. Mr. Kramer with his wife and daughter spent several days in Chicago and Indianapolis.

Bert McCann, rural mail carrier, of this city, has received a message from his brother, Edward McCann, of Mildred, Mo., announcing the death of his six months old baby, which occurred last Sunday.

Louis Martindale, formerly barber at the Bauermeister barber shop, has purchased a barber shop at Bedford and has moved his household goods there. Mrs. Martindale left this afternoon to join her husband.

Several members of Company K who were here Saturday to participate in the Patriotic Day festivities were granted a twenty-four hour leave of absence and remained over Sunday with relatives and friends.

Francis Bunton, who for several months past has been employed in the Baltimore & Ohio offices in Cincinnati, has been returned here to resume his former position as secretary to the superintendent of the Indiana division.

Louis Richart, one of the oldest and best known farmers of this section very quietly celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday anniversary at his home on the Jackson and Jennings county line east of the city Saturday. Although having recently suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, Mr. Richart is able to be about again and is enjoying life to the fullest. He was born and raised within a short distance of his present home and has seen the country in that section develop from a wilderness to a fine farming land. A celebration was held at the home Sunday which was attended by members of the Richart family and several friends.

### PERSONAL

Mrs. John Justis of Hayden, was shopping here today.

T. J. Plummer, of Sparksville, was in Seymour Saturday.

Henry Leerkamp of near Crothersville, spent Saturday in Seymour.

Carl Whipperman, of Lake Mills, Wis., spent Sunday here with relatives.

T. M. Honan went to Brownstown this morning to transact legal business.

Dr. J. D. Cummings, of Brownstown, was a business visitor here this morning.

Will McCool, of Jeffersonville spent the week-end here the guest of friends.

Stanley Switzer has returned to Milwaukee after a week's visit here with relatives.

Maurice Jennings left Saturday evening for a few days business trip at Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Mary I. Jones went to Terre Haute Saturday to spend several days with relatives.

Mrs. James Demaree went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day with friends.

Mrs. Emma Jackson went to Dillsboro this morning to visit for a few days with relatives.

Lawrence Horning, of Indianapolis, is spending a few days here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. A. G. Osterman went to Jeffersonville this morning to spend several days with relatives.

Deputy Sheriff Robert White, of Brownstown spent Sunday here with his father, Joe White and family.

O. H. Holder and John Hagel left Sunday evening for St. Louis to report for duty in the U. S. navy.

Mrs. E. R. Sutherland went to Salem Saturday, where she will spend her vacation with her daughter.

Mrs. Anna Mitschke returned to her home at Brownstown after a week-end visit here with relatives.

Ed. Vehslage and Harold Vehslage of Hamilton township motored here this morning to transact business.

Misses Florence and Eva Lois Gilbert went to Medora this morning to spend a week with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry McOsler, of Brownstown were here Saturday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Swope.

Mrs. R. G. Haas and Miss Edna Banta spent last week in Indianapolis attending the millinery opening.

Mrs. M. J. Clark went to Indianapolis this morning to visit with friends and relatives for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winterberg, of Edinburg were here yesterday on account of the death of John McCoy.

Miss Grace Love, of Columbus, spent Sunday with relatives in Mitchell and returned to Columbus this morning.

Miss Clarice Bridges spent Sunday at Crothersville the guest of her cousin, Miss Bess Deputy and other relatives.

Miss Hattie Roegeer has returned to her home on West Second street after visiting friends at Franklin for a week.

Robert McCoy, of Hamilton, O., was called here Saturday on account of the death of his uncle, the late John McCoy.

Mrs. T. J. Paris was here this morning enroute to her home at Shields after a few days' visit at Columbus.

Rev. Waldred Lindstrom returned this morning from near North Madison, where he has been holding a two weeks' meeting.

Mrs. Mary McCammick, of Indianapolis, was the week-end guest of her cousins, Misses Alma and Frances Switzer.

Miss Virginia McOsler has returned to her home at Brownstown after a week's visit with her aunt, Mrs. Allen Swope.

Will Osterman left this morning for Louisville to report for duty in the navy. He will leave Tuesday for service at Newport, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Barbour and daughter, Rachael, and son, Robert, went to Hayden this morning for a short visit with friends.

Carl Switzer and Walter Droegge, who are stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, spent the week-end here with relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. M. Reynolds, of Indianapolis, was here this morning enroute to Medora to spend a few days transacting business.

Mrs. George Weineke returned to her home at Fairview, Kansas, Sunday after an extended visit here with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Fromer and children were here this morning enroute to their home at Letts after a weeks visit at Crothersville.

George Hamer has returned to his home at Mitchell after spending a week here with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hamer, Sr.

Mrs. S. D. Adams, who has been the guest of Miss Vannie Barnes for a few days returned to her home at North Vernon this morning.

# Willard STORAGE BATTERY

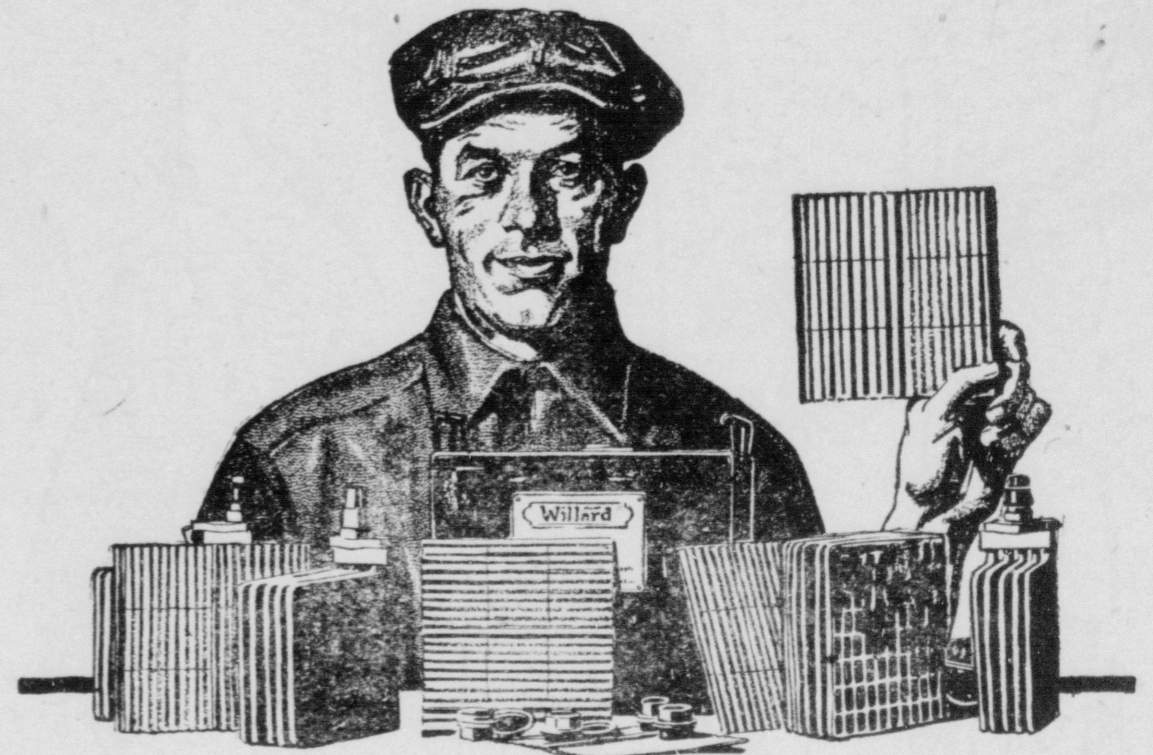
Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

**W. L. CLARK**

**Auto Battery Service Station**

WITH BEVINS' PLUMBING SHOP

We have an Electrical expert with us, as well as a battery expert. Give us a trial and be Convinced.



## Willard Threaded Rubber Insulation

That's the distinctive feature of the Still Better Willard Battery announced this week in the Saturday Evening Post.

Come in and let us tell you how 196,000 little threads solved a big problem at which battery engineers had been working for years.

Complete battery service includes keeping you posted on the latest improvements in batteries, just as much as giving expert repair service, having rental batteries for you, and helping you care for your battery.

We give complete service—Willard Service.

Frank Boas, of Vallonia, who has been spending several days in Seymour the guest of his son, R. K. Boas and wife, has returned home.

John Wagner, of Paris Crossing, his son, V. L. Wagner, and his grandson, F. V. Wagner, were here Saturday to attend the celebration.

J. W. Rose, of Bedford, who was a recruiting officer in Seymour several years ago, was in Seymour Saturday evening enroute to Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Dixon, who has been the guest of her brother, C. F. Dixon for a few days, returned to her home at Ft. Ritner this morning.

Mrs. Virgil Ellerman and little daughter have returned to their home at Brownstown after spending the week-end here with relatives.

Willard and Wilma Green returned to their home at Louisville today after a two weeks' visit here with their aunt, Mrs. James Demaree.

Thomas C. Sanders, who has been the guest of relatives at Cortland for a week, was here this morning enroute to his home at Racine, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Dilly returned to their home at Bedford this afternoon after spending a week here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wesner.

Mrs. Edward Gilbert returned to her home at Medora this morning after spending several days here with her son, Oliver Gilbert, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Reed and son were here this morning enroute to their home at Columbus after spending several days with relatives at Cortland.

Mrs. J. T. Gardiner and her guests, Mrs. Martin Gardiner and children, of Loogootee went to North Vernon this morning to spend the day with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones and son, Harry Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tunley and daughter, Evelyn, motored to Flat Rock cave, near Hope Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Miller, who spent the week-end here the guests of his brother, Harry Miller and family, returned to their home at Paoli this morning.

Charles and Mary Dilly spent the day here the guests of their cousin,

Miss Emma Maude-Wesner, enroute to their home at Bedford after a visit at Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Barnes and daughter, Helen motored to Indianapolis Saturday to spend a few days with Cullen Barnes, who is stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison.

Mrs. Sarah Fleetwood, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Sullivan and Mrs. Alice Williams for a few days, returned to her home at Brownstown this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. George Welmer and family, and Mr. and Mrs. John Moorman and family, of Jonesville, spent Sunday here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Brockhoff.

Mrs. Sarah Buckles returned to her home at Brownstown after a short visit here where she was called on account of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephenson, of Yorktown, were here this morning enroute to Ewing, where they will spend a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stephenson.

William Bess, of Indianapolis, who has been the guest of his sister, Miss Gladys Bess, for the week-end, went to Louisville this morning to report for service in the army.

Mrs. C. D. Billings and children and Mrs. W. O. Goodloe went to Hanover this morning to spend a few days the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Henry Montgomery and family.

John Himler, Russell Phillips, Frank Weineke, Carl Osterman, N. R. Gresham, Lloyd Ackerman and Walter Garvey motored to French Lick and West Baden Sunday for the day.

(Addition Personal on page 8)

## MEAT SPECIAL

Mild Sugar Cured Picnic Hams, per lb. . . . .23c.  
Ranging per ham from \$1.03 to \$1.60  
Try one today. They are cheaper than Jowl Bacon.

Eastern Granulated Sugar, per 25 lb bag. . . . .	\$2.30
Fancy Patent Flour, per bag. . . . .	\$1.50
Cooking apples, per peck. . . . .	30c.
Cooking apples, peck. . . . .	30c.
Bacon for seasoning, lb. . . . .	25c.
Flake White soap, bar. . . . .	5c.
Lenox soap, 6 bars. . . . .	25c.
Rub No More soap, 6 bars. . . . .	29c.
Climax soap, large bar, 6 bars for. . . . .	24c.
Gloss soap, 6 bars. . . . .	29c.
White Line washing powder, 6 packages. . . . .	29c.
Hershey's Cocoa, 1 lb can. . . . .	34c.
Hershey's Cocoa, 1/2 lb can. . . . .	19c.
Hershey's Cocoa, 1-5 lb. can, 2 for. . . . .	15c.
Imported pinto beans, 2 lbs. . . . .	25c.
Tomato catsup, 16 oz. bottle. . . . .	19c.
Tomato catsup 12 oz bottle. . . . .	15c.
Tomato catsup 10 oz bottle. . . . .	12c.
Large can pumpkin, 9c or 3 cans for. . . . .	25c.
Red Beans, 2 cans for. . . . .	25c.
Pork and beans, per can. . . . .	15c.
Bulg coffee, per lb. . . . .	15c.
Large Post Toasties pkge. . . . .	14c.
Shredded wheat, package. . . . .	14c.
Good brooms. . . . .	45c and up
Quart tin cans, per doz. . . . .	55c.
10c. Jar rings, 2 for. . . . .	15c.
5c. Jar rings, 3 for. . . . .	10c.
Sealing wax, 3 sticks for. . . . .	10c.

### THIS WEEK

Lenox Soap, 6 bars. . . . . 25c  
Limit 12 bars.

## MAYES' CASH GROCERY

All Orders of \$3.00 and Over Delivered. Phone 658

Pure soft Indiana Wheat Flour is naturally richer and gives greater food value.

## Colonial

Needs less lard, hence is more economical.

Scientific principles, and latest improved methods govern the manufacture of COLONIAL.

Guaranteed Under This Label



Use Indiana Flour Demand This Label

### Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and who so kindly assisted us during the sickness and after the deaths of our darling babes, Fred and Stanley. Also Mr. Hustedt for his kindness and comforting words in our sad bereavement. Also Rev. Dorn for his comforting words at both times; also the singers and for the floral offerings. Their kindness will always be remembered.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nicholson and Relatives.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Warriner, High street, this morning.

NO HUNTING—Muslin signs 9x17 inches, for posting farms against hunting and trespassing, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen. Call at Republican office.

## Queen of Creams

So far this year nearly five hundred jars of Nyal Face Cream have been used in Seymour. Such indorsement speaks louder than the blasts of a brass band.

Have you tried it? Twenty-five and fifty cents. Nyal Toilet Soap has not advanced in price.

**Cox Pharmacy**  
Seymour, Ind.

## The Country Store

### SPECIALS

Lenox Soap, bar. . . . .5c  
Magic Soap, bar. . . . .5c  
Flake White Soap, bar. . . . .5c  
Fels Naptha Soap, bar. . . . .6c  
Ivory Soap, bar. . . . .6c  
Small Pet Milk, can. . . . .6c  
10 lb. bucket White Karo Syrup for. . . . .75c

10 lb. bucket Dark Syrup 70c  
Pinto Beans, dried, lb. . . . .14c  
Fancy long head Rice, lb. . . . .9c  
New Club Shells, 4, 5 & 6 shot, box. . . . .69c  
2 for \$1.35  
70 lb. bag Salt for. . . . .65c  
280 lb. bbl. Salt for. . . . .\$1.98

**Ray R. Keach**  
East Second St.



## WHAT THE MAIL ORDER HOUSE DOES NOT SAY

1. "My profits are made by selling inferior goods."
2. "I do not pay any taxes in your community."
3. "I do not help to support your churches or schools."
4. "I do not help to build your roads."
5. "I do not give employment to any one in your community."
6. "I do not buy anything from your farmers."
7. "I do not want to see your local merchants progress."
8. "I do not extend you credit—or trust you for anything."
9. "I do not sell as good a quality of goods as you can buy of your local merchant."
10. "I do not show you goods before you pay for them."
11. "I do not want to see your town built up or progress."
12. "I do not care for anything except your money—and I want that in advance."

Surely the above contains a good and sufficient number of reasons why this mail order octopus should be severely left alone by all of us.

### FIRE DISTRICTS.

Seymour's fire map shows that the five wards are divided into twenty-two fire districts and when an alarm is given the fire bell gives the number of the ward in taps, then after a pause the district number is sounded. When calling the telephone exchange for a fire alarm always give the street and number where the fire is located. Don't attempt to call by fire districts.

#### FIRST WARD.

District 13, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Penn. Railroad and B. & O. Railroad.

District 5, bounded by Vine,

Fourth, B. & O. Railroad and Corporation limits.  
District 15, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Seventh and Corporation limits.

District 16, bounded by Vine, Fourth, Seventh and Penn. Railroad.  
District 17, bounded by Seventh, Penn. Railroad and Corporation limits.

#### SECOND WARD

District 2, bounded by Poplar, Third, B. & O. Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad.

District 24, bounded by Poplar, Third, Central Avenue and B. & O. Railroad.

District 25, bounded by Central Avenue, Third, Fifth and Pennsylvania Railroad.

District 26, bounded by Fifth, Sev-

enth, Central and Penn. Railroad.  
District 27, bounded by Central Avenue, Seventh, Penn. Railroad and Corporation limits.

#### THIRD WARD.

District 4, bounded by Vine, South, B. & O. Railroad and Penn. Railroad.

District 35, bounded by Vine, South, B. & O. Railroad and Corporation limits.

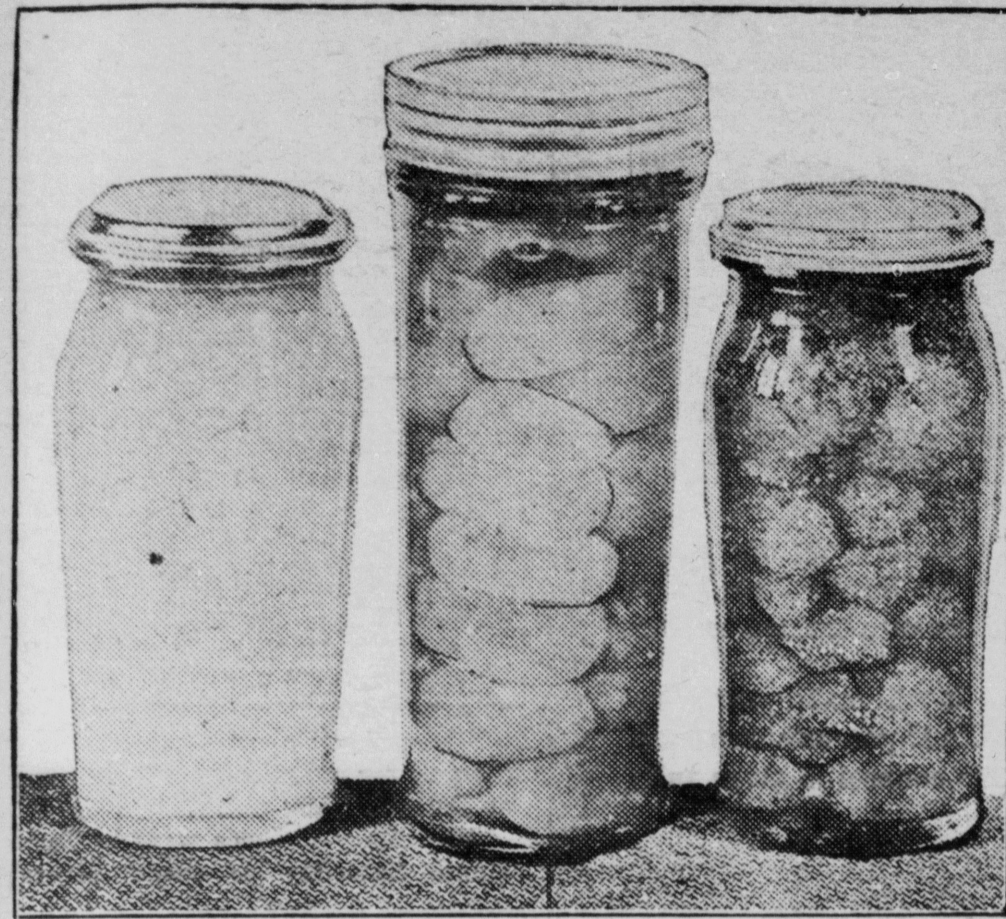
District 36, bounded by Laurel, Centennial, Penn. Railroad and Corporation limits.

District 37, bounded by Laurel, Penn. Railroad and Corporation limits.

#### FOURTH WARD.

District 42, bounded by Chestnut, Brown, Penn. Railroad and B. & O.

## JAMS, FRUIT BUTTERS, MARMALADES, ETC.



A Luscious Trio—Yellow Tomato, Kumquat and Strawberry Preserves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Jams are made of small fruits which are not whole or firm enough to use for preserves. No attempt is made to retain the original shape of the fruit, the finished product having a uniform consistency. Marmalades have a more jellylike texture and thin slices of the fruit appear suspended throughout the mixture. In fruit butters and pastes frequently less sugar is used than in jams and the product is more concentrated. Conserves may be made of large or small fruits, cooked in the same manner as jams. Sometimes nuts are added.

In stirring jams use a wooden spoon or paddle, moving it across the center of the vessel first one way and then the opposite, and next around the pan, gently moving the mixture from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to stir rapidly or beat. Cook the jam to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit, if a thermometer is used.

If a cooking or chemical thermometer is available more accurate results can be obtained by its use. The proper condition of the cooked fruit can be determined approximately, however, without the use of such instruments. For determining when they are finished most jams may be given the same test as finished jelly; that is, when a little is held a moment and cooled in a spoon, it will not pour from the side of the spoon, but will fall in a sheet or flake. This is not true of jams made of peaches, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits not containing pectin, the jellying principle. When using such fruits, cook until the jam is of the desired consistency.

Well-glazed hermetically sealed stoneware jars with capacity of eight ounces and up, are suitable and attractive containers for packing jams, marmalades, etc. Large-necked bottles, glasses, etc., also may be used and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc.

Jams and marmalades may be packed hot in sterilized jars, glasses or large-necked bottles, and sealed immediately. When packing for market,

however, it is far safer to process them both to insure sterilization and a tight seal. Process pints for 30 minutes at simmering (87 degrees Centigrade or 188 degrees Fahrenheit).

**Berry Jam.**—In selecting berries for jam the ripe, broken ones will give fine color and flavor, but about one-half the quantity should be slightly underripe. This is necessary to give a jellylike consistency to the product. Cooking in small quantities also helps to retain color and flavor. Weigh the berries and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Rapid cooking with constant care is essential.

**Peach Jam.**—Two and one-quarter pounds peaches cut into small pieces, one pound sugar, six whole allspice, one cracked peach seed, one inch ginger root, one-half cupful peach juice, one-half teaspoonful whole cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon bark, one sprig mace. (The spices in cheesecloth bag.) Cook all together until thick as marmalade and clear or until of the consistency desired (to 105 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit). Pack hot in hot jars and seal at once or process.

**Quince Paste.**—Three-fourths pound powdered sugar for each pound of fruit pulp. Wipe the fruit, cut into quarters, remove flower and core, and cook in water until very tender. After rubbing the pulp through a sieve, weigh it and add the required amount of sugar. It is then cooked until very thick. Scalded and chopped nut kernels may be added. The pulp remaining after the juice has been extracted for quince jelly may be used also.

**Pear and Quince Preserves.**—For pear and quince preserves, use the same proportion of sugar and fruit. Cut the fruit into half-circle slices. Cook the fruit until almost tender in boiling water, drain, add the sirup, and proceed as for peach preserves.

**Apple Butter.**—Measure the apples, wash to remove dirt, slice into small pieces, and for each bushel of apples add four gallons of water; boil until the fruit is soft, then rub through a screen or sieve.

## STORE FRUIT JUICES

How to Prepare for the Future Comfort of the Family.

### ALL FRUITS CAN BE UTILIZED

Grape Juice—Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider—Here is a Fine Flavoring Sirup.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Various fruit juices may be prepared in the home and bottled for future use. Practically any fruit may be used in the first recipe following.

**Sterilized Fruit Juices.**—The fruit juice may be pressed out of fruit by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised presses; then heated in an acid-proof kettle up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin cans, and handled by the same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into miscellaneous bottles, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilization period. Set bottles in boiling hot water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilizing the fruit juice for 30 minutes at a simmering temperature (165 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well, no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when handled in this way will not "flatten in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

**Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider.**—Add five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) to seven gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low-priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers; allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring the temperature up to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. If a thermometer is not available, boil until bulk is reduced to one-seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the sirup is cooked enough test as for candy—by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple sirup. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the sirup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the sirup will be cloudy.

## THE INTERTSATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

### Seymour to Indianapolis & Intermediate Points

#### SEYMOUR TIME CARD.

5:55 A. M.	x 11:18 A. M.	x 3:18 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
x 8:05 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	x 8:18 P. M.
x 9:18 A. M.	x 1:18 P. M.	5:18 P. M.	z 10:45 P. M.
9:55 A. M.	o 2:10 P. M.	x 6:18 P. M.	* 11:40 P. M.

o Local to Columbus. Limited  
Columbus to Indianapolis.  
x Hoosier Flyer.  
z Greenwood only.

\* To Columbus.  
Special service at special rates.  
Frequent and convenient freight service. C. D. Hardin, Local Agt.

BERT WEEDON, G. F. P. A., 510 Board of Trade, Indianapolis.

## "SOUTHEASTERN LINE"

Chicago, Terre Haute and Southeastern Railroad Company

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Leave	No. 1	No. 4	No. 6	Leave	No. 1	No. 4	No. 6
Seymour	6:40 am	2:45 pm	4:25 pm	Terre Haute	5:50 am	12:30 pm	5:50 pm
Bedford	7:06 am	3:20 pm	4:55 pm	Jacksonville	6:46 am	1:28 pm	6:47 pm
Odon	7:12 am	3:26 pm	5:01 pm	Linton	7:14 am	1:54 pm	7:14 pm
Elnora	7:30 am	3:52 pm	5:25 pm	Beehunter	7:30 am	2:09 pm	7:28 pm
Beehunter	7:46 am	4:08 pm	5:41 pm	Elnora	7:44 am	2:24 pm	7:46 pm
Linton	7:46 am	4:08 pm	5:41 pm	Odon	7:58 am	2:38 pm	8:00 pm
Jacksonville	8:15 am	4:37 pm	6:10 pm	Bedford	8:15 am	2:58 pm	8:15 pm
Ar. Terre Haute	8:10 am	4:46 am	6:20 pm	Ar. Seymour	10:50 am	5:25 pm	

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# The Carpet from Carpet Bagdad

by HAROLD MAC GRATH  
Author of HEARTS AND MASKS  
The MAN ON THE BOX etc.  
Illustrations by M.G. KETTNER  
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## CHAPTER XI.

## Episodic.

Fortune had immediately returned from the bazaars. And a kind of torpor blanketed her mind, usually so fertile and active. For a time the process of the evolution of thought was denied her; she tried to think, but there was an appalling lack of continuity, of broken threads. It was like one of those circumferential railways; she traveled, but did not get anywhere. Ryann had told her too much for his own sake, but too little for hers. She sat back in the carriage, inert and listless, and indeterminedly likened her condition to driftwood in the ebb and flow of beach-waves. The color and commotion of the streets were no longer absorbed; it was as if she were riding through emptiness, through the unreality of a dream. She was oppressed and stifled, too; harbinger of storms.

Mechanically she dismissed the carriage at the hotel, mechanically she went to her room, and in this semi-conscious mood sat down in a chair, and there George's wish found her, futilely. Oh, there was one thing clear, clear as the sky outside. All



"I Have Come for the Yhiorde, Effendi."

was not right; something was wrong; and this wrong upon one side concerned her mother, her uncle and Ryann, and upon the other side, Mr. Jones. Think and think as she might, her endeavors gave her no single illumination. Four blind walls surrounded her. The United Romance and Adventure company—there could not possibly be such a thing in existence; it was a jest of Ryann's to cover up something far more serious.

She pressed her eyes with a hand. They ached dully, the dull pain of bewilderment, which these days recurred with frequency. A sense of time was lacking; for luncheon hour came and passed without her being definitely aware of it. This in itself was a puzzle. A jaunt, such as she had taken that morning, always keened the edge of her appetite; and yet, there was no craving whatever.

Where was her mother? If she would only come now, the cumulative doubts of all these months should be put into speech. They had treated her as one would treat a child; it was neither just nor reasonable. If not as a child, but as one they dared not trust, then they were afraid of her. But why? She pressed her hands to-

gether, impotently. Ryann, clever as he was, had made a slip or two which he had sought to cover up with a jest. Why should he confess himself to be a rogue unless his tongue had got the better of his discretion? If he was a rogue, why should her mother and her uncle make use of him, if not for roguery's sake? They were fools, fools! If they had but seen and understood her as she was, she would have gone to the bitter end with them, loyally, with sealed lips. But no; they had chosen not to see; and in this had morally betrayed her. Ah, it rankled, and the injustice of it grew from pain to fury. At that moment, had she known anything, she certainly would have denounced them. Of what use was loyalty, since none of them sought it in her?

The Major was wiser than he knew when he spoke of the hundredth danger, the danger unforeseen, the danger against which they could make no preparation. And he would have been first to sense the irony of it could he have seen where this danger lay.

Why should they wish the pleasant young man out of the way? Why should Ryann wish to inveigle him into the hands of this man Mahomed? Was it merely self-preservation, or something deeper, more sinister? Think! Why couldn't she think of something? It was only a little pleasure trip to Cairo, they had told her, and when she had asked to go along, they seemed willing enough. But they had come to this hotel, when formerly they had always put up at Shepherd's. And here again the question why? Was it because Mr. Jones was staying here? She liked him, what little she had seen of him. He was out of an altogether different world than that to which she was accustomed. He was neither insanely mad over cards nor a social idler. He was a young man with a real interest in life, a worker, notwithstanding that he was reputed to be independently rich. And her mother had once borrowed money of him, never intending to pay it back. The shame of it! And why should she approach him the very first day and recall the incident, if not with the ulterior purpose of using him further? As a ball strikes a wall only to rebound to the thrower, so it was with all these questions. There was never any answer.

Tired out, mentally and physically, she laid her head upon the cool top of the stand. And in this position her mother, who had returned to dress for tea, found her. Believing Fortune to be asleep, Mrs. Chedsoye dropped a hand upon her shoulder.

Fortune raised her head. "Why, child, what is the matter?" the mother asked. The face she saw was not tear-stained; it was as cold and passionless as that by which sculptors represent their interpretations of Justice.

"Matter?" Fortune spoke, in a tone that did not reassure the other. "In the first place I have only one real question to ask. It depends upon how you answer it. Am I really your daughter?"

"Really my daughter?" Mrs. Chedsoye stepped back, genuinely astonished. "Really my daughter? The child is mad!" as if addressing an imaginary third person. "What makes you ask such a silly question?" She was in a hurry to change her dress, but the new attitude of this child of hers warranted some patience.

"That is no answer," said Fortune, with the unmoved deliberation of a prosecuting attorney.

"Certainly you are my daughter." "Good. If you had denied it, I should have held my peace; but since you admit that I am of your flesh and blood, I am going to force you to recognize that in such a capacity I have some rights. I did not ask to come into this world; but inasmuch as I am here, I propose to become an individual, not a thing to be given bread and butter upon sufferance. I have been talking with Horace. I met him in the bazaars this morning. He said some things which you must answer."

"Horace? And what has he said, pray tell?" Her expression was flippant, but a certain inquietude penetrated her heart and accelerated its beating. What had the love-lorn fool said to the child?

"He said that he was not a good man, and that you tolerated him because he ran errands for you. What kind of errands?"

Mrs. Chedsoye did not know whether to laugh or take the child by the shoulders and shake her soundly. "He was laughing when he said that. Errands? One would scarcely call it that."

"Why did you renew the acquaintance with Mr. Jones, when you knew that you never intended paying back that loan?"

Here was a question, Mrs. Chedsoye realized, from the look of the child, that would not bear evasion.

"What makes you think I never intended to repay him?"

Fortune laughed. It did not sound grateful in the mother's ears. "Mother, this is a crisis; it can not be met by counter-questions nor by flippancy. You know that you did not intend to pay him. What I demand to know is, why you spoke to him again, so affably, why you seemed so eager to enter into his good graces once more. Answer that."

Her mother pondered. For once she was really at a loss. The unexpectedness of this phase caught her off her balance. She saw one thing vividly, regretfully: she had missed a valuable point in the game by not adjusting her play to the growth of the child, who had, with the phenomenal suddenness which still baffles the psychologists, stepped out of girlhood into womanhood, all in a day. What a fool she had been not to have left the child at Mentone!

"I am waiting," said Fortune. "There



are more questions; but I want this one answered first."

"This is pure insolence!"

"Insolence of a kind, yes."

"And I refuse to answer. I have some authority still."

"Not so much, mother, as you had yesterday. You refuse to explain?"

"Absolutely!"

"Then I shall judge you without mercy." Fortune rose, her eyes blazing passionately. She caught her mother by the wrist, and she was the stronger of the two. "Can't you understand? I am no longer a child. I am a woman. I do not ask, I demand!" She drew the older woman toward her, eye to eye. "You palter, you always palter; palter and evade. You do not know what frankness and truth are. Is the continual evasion calculated to still my distrust? Yes, I distrust you, you, my mother. You have made the mistake of leaving me alone too much. I have always distrusted you, but I never knew why."

Mrs. Chedsoye tugged, but ineffectually. "Let go!"

"Not till I have done. Out of the patchwork, squares have been formed. What of the men who used to come to the villa and play cards with Uncle George, the men who went away and never came back? What of your long disappearances of which I knew nothing except that one day you vanished and upon another you came back? Did you think that I was a fool, that I had no time to wonder over these things? You have never tried to make a friend of me; you have always done your best to antagonize me. Did you hate my father so much that, when his death put him out of range, you had to concentrate it upon me? My father!" Fortune roughly flung aside the arm. "Who knows about him, who he was, what he was, what he looked like? As a child, I used to ask you, but never would you speak. All I know about him nurse told me. This much has always burned my mind: you married him for wealth that he did not have. What do you mean by this simple young man across the corridor?"

Mrs. Chedsoye was pale, and the artistic touch of rouge upon her cheeks did not disguise the pallor. The true evidence lay in the whiteness of her nose. Never in her varied life had she felt more helpless, more impotent. To be wild with rage, and yet to be powerless! That alertness of mind, that mental buoyancy, which had always given her the power to return a volley in kind, had deserted her.

Moreover, she was distinctly alarmed. This little fool, with a turn of her hand, might send tottering into ruins the skillful planning of months.

"Are you in love with him?" aiming to gain time to gather her scattered thoughts.

"Love?" bitterly. "I am in a fine mood to love any one. My question, my question," vehemently; "my question!"

"I refuse absolutely to answer you!" Anger was first to reorganize its forces; and Mrs. Chedsoye felt the heat of it run through her veins. But, oddly enough, it was anger directed less toward the child than toward her own palpable folly and oversight.

"Then I shall leave you. I will go out into the world and earn my own bread and butter. Ah," a little brokenly, "if you had but given me a little kindness, you do not know how loyal I should have been to you! But no; I am and always have been the child that wasn't wanted."

The despair in the gesture that followed these words stirred the mother's calloused heart, moved it strangely, mysteriously. "My child!" she



said impulsively, holding out her hands.

"No," Fortune drew back. "It is too late."

"Have it so. But you speak of going out into the world to earn your own bread and butter. What do you know about the world? What could you do? You have never done anything but read romantic novels and moon about in the flower-garden. Foolish child! Harm Mr. Jones? Why? For what purpose? I have no more interest in him than if he were one of those mummies over in the museum. And I certainly meant to repay him. I should have done so if you hadn't taken the task upon your own broad shoulders. I am in a hurry. I am going out to Mena House to tea. I've left Celeste off for the day, so please unhook my waist and do not bother your head about Mr. Jones." She turned her back upon her daughter, quite confident that she had for the time suppressed the incipient rebellion. She heard Fortune crossing the room. "What are you doing?" petulantly.

"I am ringing for the hall-maid." And Fortune resumed her chair, picked up her Baedeker, and became apparently absorbed over the map of Assuan.

Again wrath mounted to her mother's head. She could combat anger, tears, protestations; but this indifference, studied and unfeeling, left her weaponless; and she was too wise to unbridle her tongue, much as she longed to do so. She was beaten. Not an agreeable sensation to one who counted only her victories.

"Fortune, later you will be sorry for this spirit," she said, when she felt the tremor of wrath no longer in her throat.

Fortune turned a page, and jotted down some notes with a pencil. Sad as she was at heart, tragic as she knew the result of this outbreak to be, she could hardly repress a smile at the thought of her mother's discomfiture.

And so the chasm widened, and went on widening till the end of time.

Mrs. Chedsoye was glad that the hall-maid knocked and came in just then. It at least saved her the ignominy of a retreat. She dressed, however, with the same deliberate care that she had always used. Nothing ever deranged her sense of proportion relative to her toilet, nothing ever made her forget its importance. "Good-by dear," she said. "I shall be in at dinner." If the maid had any suspicion that there had been a quarrel, she should at least be impressed with the fact that she, Mrs. Chedsoye, was not to blame for it.

Fortune nibbled the end of her pencil.

The door closed behind her mother and the maid. She waited for a time. Then she sprang to the window and stood there. She saw her mother driven off. She was dressed in pearl-grey, with a Reynolds hat of grey velvet and sweeping plumes; as handsome and distinguished a woman as could be found that day in all Cairo. The watcher threw her Baedeker, her notebook, and her pencil violently into a corner. It had come to her at last, this thing that she had been striving for since noon. She did not care what the risks were; the storm was too high in her heart to listen to the voice of caution. She would do it; for she judged it the one thing, in justice to her own blood, she must accomplish. She straightway dressed for the street; and if she did not give the same care as her mother to the vital function, she produced an effect that merited comparison.

She loitered before the porter's bureau till she saw him busily engaged in answering questions of some women tourists. Then, with a slight but friendly nod, she stepped into the bureau and stopped before the key-rack. She hung up her key, but took it down again, as if she had changed her mind. At least, this was the porter's impression as he bowed to her in the midst of the verbal bombardment. Fortune went up-stairs. Ten or fifteen minutes elapsed, when she returned, hung up the key, and walked briskly toward the side-entrance at the very moment George, in his fruitless search of her, pushed through the revolving doors in front. And all the time she was wondering how it was that her knees did not give under. It was terrible. She balanced between laughter and tears, hysterically.

She had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she was accosted by a tall Arab whom she indistinctly recollected having seen before; where, she could not definitely imagine. It was the ragged green turban that cleared away her puzzlement. The Arab was the supposed beggar over whom Percival (how easily she had fallen into the habit of calling him that!) had stumbled. He stood so tall and straight that she knew he wasn't going to beg; so naturally she stopped. Without a word, without even a look that expressed anything, he slipped a note into her hand, bowed with Oriental gravity, and stepped aside for her to proceed. She read the note hastily as she continued her way. Horace! Why should he wish to meet her that evening, at the southeast corner of the Shari'a Mahommed-El-Falaki, a step from the British Consulate's?

And she mustn't come in a carriage nor tell any one where she was going? Why all such childish mystery? He could see her far more conveniently in the lounging-room of the hotel. She tore the note into scraps and flung them upon the air. She was afraid. She was almost certain why he wished to meet her where neither her mother's nor her uncle's eye would be within range. Should she meet him? Deeper than this, dared she? Why had she come to Cairo, when at Mentone she had known peace, such peace as destiny was generous enough to dole out to her? And now, out of this tolerable peace, a thousand hands were reaching to rend her heart, to wring it. She decided quickly. Since she had come this far, to go on to the end would add but little to her burden. Better to know all too soon than too late.

That the note had not been directed to her and that she was totally unfamiliar with Ryann's handwriting escaped her. She had too many other things upon her mind to see all things clearly, especially such trifles. She finished her walk, returning by the way she had gone, gave the key to the lift-boy, and in her room dropped down upon the bed, dry-eyed and weary. The most eventful day she had ever known.

And all the while George sat by the window and watched, and at length fell into a frame of mind that was irritable, irascible and self-condemnatory. And when he found that his precious Yhiorde was gone, his condition was the essence of all disagreeable emotions. It was beyond him.



Vitality Important to Meet Him at Nine O'Clock at the English-Bar.

how any one could have stolen it. He never failed to lock his door and leave the key with the porter. And surely, only a man with wings could have gained entrance by the window. Being a thorough business man among other accomplishments, he reported his loss at once to the management; and the management set about the matter with celerity. At half after seven every maid and servant in the hotel had been questioned and examined, without the least noticeable result. The rug was nowhere to be found. George felt the loss keenly. He was not so rich that he could afford to lose both the rug and the thousand pounds he had paid for it. His first thought had been of Ryann; but it was proved that Ryann had not been in the hotel since morning; at least, no one had seen him.

George gloomed about. A beastly day, all told; everything had gone wrong, and all because he had overslept. At dinner something was wrong with the soup; the fish was greasy; the roast was dry and stringy; the wine, full of pieces of cork. Out into the lounging-room again; and then the porter hurried over to him with a note from Ryann. It stated briefly that it was vitally important for Mr. Jones to meet him at nine o'clock at the English-Bar in the Quarter Rosetti. Any driver would show him the way. Mohamed-El-Gebel, the guardian of the Holy Yhiorde, had turned up, and the band was beginning to play. Would Mr. Jones like a little fun by the wayside?

"I'm his man," said George. "But

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how the devil did this Mahomed ever get into my room?"

Had fortune dined down-stairs instead of alone in her room, events might have turned out differently. Ryann had really written to George, but not to Fortune.

Mahomed, fatalist that he was, had thrown everything upon the whirling scales of chance, and waited. Later, he may have congratulated himself upon his good luck. But it wasn't luck; it was the will of Allah that he, Mahomed, should contribute his slender share in working out the destinies of two young people.

George was in the proper mood for an adventure. He went so far as to admit to himself that he would have liked nothing better than a fistfight. The one mistake he made in his calculations was dress. Men didn't generally go a-venturing in such finical attire. They wore bowlers and sack-coats and carried heavy walking-sticks. The only weapons George had were his two hands, now adorned with snug-fitting opera-gloves.

He saw Mrs. Chedsoye, spoke to her, inquired about Fortune, and was informed that she had dined in her room. A case of doldrums, Mrs. Chedsoye believed.

"I'm in a peck of trouble," said George, craving a little sympathy.

"In what way?"

"The rug I told you about is gone."

"What? Stolen?"

"Yes. Vanished into thin air."

"That's too bad. Of course the police will eventually find it for you."

"I'm afraid that's exactly the trouble. I really don't put the case in the hands of the police."

"Oh, I see," Mrs. Chedsoye looked profoundly sorry.

"And here I am due for Port Said tomorrow."

"That's the kind that bowls you over," said the Major. "If there is anything I can do after you are gone. . . ."

"Oh, I shouldn't think of bothering you. Thanks, though."

"You must have lost your key," suggested Mrs. Chedsoye.

"No. It's been hanging up in the porter's bureau all day."

"Well, I hope you find the rug," said the Major, with a sly glance at his sister.

"Thanks. I must be off. The chap I bought it of says that the official guardian from Bagdad has arrived, and that there's likely to be some sport. I'm to meet him at a place called the English-Bar."

"The English-Bar?" The Major shook his head. "A low place, if I remember."

"And you are going dressed like that?" asked Mrs. Chedsoye.

"Haven't time to change." He excused himself and went in search of a carriage.

"The play begins, Kate," whispered the Major. "This Hodge of ours is a wonderful chap."

"Poor fellow!"

"What? Hodge?"

"No; Percival. He'll be very uncomfortable in patent-leather pumps. The Major laughed light-heartedly.

"I suppose we might telegraph for reservation on the Ludwig."

"I shall pack at once. Fortune can find her way to Mentone from Naples, I am beginning to worry about that girl. She has a temper; and she is beginning to have some ideas."

"Marry her, marry her! How much longer must I preach that sermon? She's growing handsome every day, too. Watch your laurels, Kate."

Mrs. Chedsoye inspected her rings. Meanwhile, George directed his driver to go post-haste to the English-Bar. That he found it more or less of a dive in nowise alarmed him. He had been in places of more frightful aspect. As Ryann had written him to make inquiries of the barnard relative to finding him, he did so. She jerked her head toward the door at the rear. George went boldly to it, opened it, and stepped inside.

And vanished from the haunts of men.

(To be Continued)

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That the largest crowd ever as-  
sembled in Seymour was here Sat-  
urday to attend the Patriotic Day  
celebration is supported by the fact  
that every railroad running into  
Seymour carried more passengers  
than ever before. All station agents  
report that by far more people un-  
loaded from the trains that came  
into Seymour than at any previous  
time.

The Baltimore & Ohio and the  
Southeastern railroad companies  
were compelled to run extra trains  
to handle the traffic and the Penn-  
sylvania Company stopped the  
northbound train leaving this city at  
8:20 p. m. at the smaller stations  
between this city and Columbus in  
order to accommodate people from  
that section who came to attend the  
celebration.

The Baltimore & Ohio officials far  
under-estimated the crowd that came  
from the cities and towns west of  
Seymour and as a result were com-  
pelled to run one more extra train  
than had been arranged for. The  
first special train left here shortly  
after 10 o'clock loaded to full ca-  
pacity and it was believed at that  
time that train No. 3 would be able  
to take care of those who failed to  
get on the special train.

However, after the crowd for the  
last train began to assemble at the  
station, it was plainly visible that  
train No. 3 could not handle the  
crowd by far and the local officials  
immediately started to work to make  
arrangements to get the remainder  
of the crowd to their home towns.  
It was too late to get another pas-  
senger train out of Cincinnati and  
the railroad officials decided to have  
the special train that left at 10:45  
o'clock make a second trip upon its  
return. This arrangement was  
announced along the crowded plat-  
form and when train No. 3 pulled  
in at the station everybody made a  
rush for the coaches but many were  
disappointed and after the coaches  
and baggage room was crowded to  
full capacity the coach doors were  
closed and the train pulled out.

The special did not return from  
the first trip until about 2 o'clock  
a. m. The special when it left for  
its second trip to Brownstown, Val-  
onia, Medora, Sparksville and Fort  
Ritner, was comfortably loaded, all  
the seats having been taken but  
only a few of the passengers were  
compelled to stand. The special  
train east on the Baltimore & Ohio  
was also loaded to full capacity but  
was able to take care of all passen-  
gers to Hayden and North Vernon.

Besides the thousands of people  
who came here on trains, hundreds  
of automobile loads were here dur-  
ing the day and night, people having  
drove here from all the surrounding  
towns and cities to be present for  
the event.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republi-  
can Want Ads."

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Day and  
son, Joe and Louis, and Miss Lora  
Fleeharty motored to Franklin Sat-  
urday afternoon where they were  
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Tilson  
over Sunday.

Miss Naomi Wesner, of Louis-  
ville, after spending a week here  
with her brother, F. W. Wesner and  
family, went to Ft. Ritner this morn-  
ing to visit for a few days before  
returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Sullivan have  
returned to their home at Indianap-  
olis after a visit with relatives in  
this city. They were accompanied  
by Miss Ella Dietz who will spend a  
few days at Indianapolis.

M. W. Kent, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa  
arrived here to spend the day with  
his daughter, Mrs. E. C. McMullin,  
and family. He will return home to-  
morrow accompanied by Mrs. Kent,  
who has been here on an extended  
visit.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republi-  
can Want Ads."

John McCoy Dead  
AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Aged Man Passes Away at the Home  
of His Daughter, Mrs. H. F.  
McColgin, Saturday.

John McCoy, aged 79 years, 8  
months and 9 days, died at the home  
of his daughter, Mrs. Harry McCol-  
gin, corner Sixth and Poplar streets,  
Saturday afternoon following a long  
illness suffering with uricemic poison-  
ing. The deceased was a veteran of  
the Civil War. He came to this city  
to make his home with his daughter  
about four years ago, following the  
death of his wife. During his resi-  
dence here he made many warm  
friends.

Short services were held from the  
McColgin home Sunday morning,  
following which the remains were  
shipped to Danville, Ind., the former  
home of the deceased, for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. McColgin accom-  
panied the remains to Danville,  
where the funeral was held this  
morning.

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Tanner and  
daughters, Bernice and Josephine,  
of Medora, Mrs. John Gallion and  
grandson, Earl Goodwin, and Miss  
Ceelia Deitrick, of Jeffersonville,  
were the week-end guests of Mr.  
and Mrs. Ed. Utterback and family.

LORD CECIL SAYS  
BERLIN WAS SETWar Conferences Refused and England  
Fairly Dragged Into  
Conflict.

London, August 27—"I see they  
again are talking in Germany about  
how England started the war," re-  
marked Lord Robert Cecil, minister  
of blockade, in a talk yesterday. "It  
is an old song but I think the time  
has come, particularly in the United  
States, when it is well to restate  
briefly the bald facts.

"Frankly, I do not think any one  
anywhere can honestly believe that  
England began the war. If any per-  
son had arisen in a public assemblage  
in this country two weeks before the  
war began and asserted that in a  
fortnight we would be plunged into  
the greatest conflict the world has  
ever seen the speaker would have  
been regarded by everybody as a dan-  
gerous lunatic. Our people's thoughts  
were the farthest possible from war  
and our statesmen were overwhelmed  
with domestic affairs, particularly the  
Irish question. It is true that some  
of our people were saying for a year  
before that Germany intended to at-  
tack us, but their warnings fell on  
deaf ears, so much so that no prepa-  
rations were made.

"For at least a year before the war  
began Germany had definitely made  
up her mind to fight. An Italian  
writer has told us how in 1913 Ger-  
many approached the Italian govern-  
ment with a view to taking action in  
the Balkans, but Italy would regard  
such a war as offensive and not de-  
fensive and would not lend her sup-  
port. Germany withdrew her propo-  
sals, as she did not think she then  
was strong enough to go it alone.

"American Ambassador Gerard has  
told us the German crown prince  
made no secret of his desire for war,  
and that he even expressed the hope  
that it would come before his father  
died; and he added that if it didn't  
come before his father died it would  
come as soon as he, namely the crown  
prince, ascended the throne.

"Balfour's secretary, Ivan Malcolm,  
has also quoted his conversation with  
the crown prince, in which the prince  
suggested that England and Germany  
should combine to destroy France.

"There is no question but that Ger-  
many had made up her mind that  
somewhere about the summer of 1914  
would be the best time for war, this  
because the new French military ser-  
vice act would not become effective  
and the Russian strategic railways  
would not yet be ready. Moreover,  
they knew thoroughly the conditions  
of corruption in Russian official life  
and hoped our domestic preoccupa-  
tion would keep us out, although they  
were determined to go on with their  
plans whether we stayed out or not.

"In every country there are men  
of many different opinions. The ex-  
treme war party in Germany actually  
welcomed and desired our entrance,  
as it gave them an opportunity to  
kill two birds with one stone. The  
wiser ones no doubt hoped we would  
stay out so they could take us singly  
later, followed still later, as Am-  
bassador Gerard has pointed out, by  
the United States.

"This was the situation in Ger-  
many when the Sarajevo murders  
came and gave the war party its eag-  
erly awaited opportunity. The Aus-  
trians delivered their ultimatum to  
Serbia. There is no reasonable doubt  
that the ultimatums were submitted  
to Germany and approved and there  
is no doubt it was then and there de-  
cided that whatever was Serbia's an-  
swer they would proceed against Bel-  
grade. The ultimatum was couched  
in such arrogant terms that a favor-  
able reply was difficult, but little Ser-  
bia managed to pen readily that  
which practically acquiesced in all  
the principal demands and agreed to  
submit the remainder to The Hague  
tribunal. Nevertheless, the Teutons  
moved on Belgrade.

"You are familiar with the efforts  
which the English foreign secretary,  
Sir Edward Grey, made to have the  
Teuton demands submitted to arbit-  
ration or conversation. The Teutons  
brushed all efforts aside.

"Meanwhile, Russia, who could not  
stand idly while Serbia was being  
crushed began mobilization. France  
entered next. Then came our de-  
mand on Germany for an understand-  
ing in respect to the neutrality of  
Belgium, an undertaking which  
France had already cheerfully given.  
Such an undertaking being refused,  
we came in.

"That is the simple story of the  
war's origin. The most crushing in-  
dictment against the central powers  
is that they, over and over again, re-  
jected all proposals for conferences  
on the eve of war—conferences which  
must inevitably have resulted in  
averting the conflict, because it would  
have been shown how flimsy was the  
whole structure upon which the cen-  
tral powers were starting the world  
war."

"No Hunting" signs printed on  
auslin, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen  
at the Seymour Republican Office.

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matter if broken. I pay \$2.00 to  
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fine farm of 103½ acres in Redding  
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See or write me or my attorney, F.  
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FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two  
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harness in good condition. J. F.  
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a27,29,31d

PLUMS.—For sale at W. J.  
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FOR RENT—Seven room house,  
gas, water and stable. 115 South  
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FOR RENT—House. Call James  
Snow. Phone 458. 502 East Third  
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FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for  
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NO HUNTING—Muslin signs 9x17  
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At noon the welcome  
whistles wave  
Their banner-sounds  
out through the air  
And wrap the town in  
sweet content  
Of people  
eating  
everywhere  
R.M.C.M.



## Weather Report.

Fair tonight and Tuesday. Cooler  
tonight north portion. Cooler Tues-  
day.

Just received a fresh shipment  
—OF—

LOWNEY'S  
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MONUMENTS

MARKERS

Seymour, Indiana

## ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily Republican

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## SEYMOUR MARKETS

Wagon wheat.....\$2.00  
Flour .....\$1.50@1.55  
Corn .....\$1.60  
Oats .....\$1.30  
Rye .....\$1.30  
Clover Seed.....\$8.00@9.00  
Straw, wheat, ton.....\$7.00  
Straw, oats, ton.....\$8.50  
Hay .....\$15.00@18.00

## POULTRY.

Hens, fat, 4 lbs. and over.....18c  
Springs, 1½ to 2 lbs.....18c  
Cocks, old.....9c  
Geese, per lb.....10c  
Ducks, per pound.....11c  
Old Toms, per pound.....13c  
Turkey, young.....15c  
Guineas, per head.....20c  
Eggs .....33c  
Butter .....29c  
Tallow .....7c  
Hides, No. 1.....15c  
Pigeons, per doz.....75c

Indianapolis Cash Prices.  
By United Press.  
August 27, 1917.

## WHEAT—Easy.

No. 2 red.....\$2.15@2.17  
CORN—Strong.  
No. 3 white.....\$1.94½@1.98½  
No. 3 yellow.....\$1.94½@1.95½  
No. 3 mixed.....\$1.88½@1.89½  
OATS—Firm.  
No. 3 white.....54½@56¾  
No. 3 mixed.....53½@54  
HAY—Firm.  
No. 1 timothy.....\$20.00@20.50  
No. 2 timothy.....\$19.50@20.00  
No. 1 clover mixed.....\$16.50  
No. clover.....\$16.00@17.00

## Indianapolis Live Stock.

## HOGS.

Receipts .....4000  
Tone .....Steady—25c higher  
Best heavies.....\$17.25@17.65  
Medium and mixed.....\$16.75@17.35  
Com. to choice lights.....\$15.00@16.75  
Bulk of sales.....\$16.75@17.25

## CATTLE.

Receipts .....1100  
Tone .....Steady, strong  
Steers .....\$ 7.50@14.55  
Cows and heifers.....\$ 9.50@11.25

## SHEEP.

Receipts .....850  
Tone .....Steady, strong  
Top .....\$9.00@10.00

## Seymour Temperatures.

Reported by J. Thos. Hays, Sey-  
mour weather observer.

August 27, 1917. Max. Min.  
87 53

Use Republican Want Ads. for Re-  
sults.

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